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Established 1887

Germany ks Hit v Snag Pessimistic erlin Parley

Nov. 2 (UPI)—East German negotiations on reconciliation ran into snags today, the West German newspaper said.

They are in real trouble, Secretary Egon Bahr told a group of West German officials in a meeting at the office building in Berlin today.

He opened a two-day talks today with his German counterpart, Mr. Egon Bahr. They began their work on a treaty to regulate German relations the way for United membership for the two.

Today reached the Mr. Bahr interrupted after hours to return to a presumably to telephone Willy Brandt.

He told a television in Bonn today the would inform the Tuesday on the current treaty negotiations.

The talks now were in difficult stage, Mr. Bahr said. He did not know talks could be completed that it would not be.

He knew if more than round will be needed.

and Mr. Kohl were by Western sources to agreement with views on the speed between the two on an accord.

many wanted the able to state that the of Germany and a Democratic Republic of a German nation. He opposed this, saying no special ties to states.

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Injures French Consul ain; Basques Blamed

By Miguel Acoca

Nov. 2 (UPI)—The French government banned ETA on Oct. 8 and ordered the Spanish Basque exile organization to "liquidate their goods within 30 days."

At the same time, French police have severely restricted the activities of Spanish Basques who have escaped over the border into France. They have ordered Spanish Basques to move away from border towns.

The French crackdown has sparked demonstrations in France. Spanish Basques have staged sit-ins in the cathedral at Bayonne, near the Spanish border. Recently, an ETA leader who had been deported was arrested in the church.

(In Bayonne today, Basque nationalist leader Julien de Ma-carriaga was sentenced to three months imprisonment for re-entring France secretly after being expelled several months ago, Reuters reported. Mr. Ma-carriaga, 39, is Spanish-born but holds a Chilean passport. He was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



BIG CITY WELCOME—Sen. George McGovern and wife Eleanor shaking hands with people in huge crowd as they ride down New York's Fifth Ave. in motorcade Wednesday.

McGovern Draws Thousands In Tour of N.Y. Garment Area

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Sen. George McGovern, still voicing doubts about chances for quick peace in Indochina, was cheered by thousands yesterday at a Manhattan appearance which has become a tradition for Democratic candidates—a motorcade in and near the garment district.

He rode past crowds up to 20 deep on the sidewalks in a motorcade covering more than 20 blocks. But then he shocked his campaign pace to nurse a thrust made rassy by campaign overwork. The candidate spoke for only about 10 minutes at a rally in the garment-producing area.

Sitting with his wife Eleanor atop the back seat of a red convertible, Sen. McGovern waved to crowds along his route on Fifth and Seventh Avenues. The crowds sometimes pushed in so close that the motorcade was brought to a standstill.

Sen. McGovern began his campaign day with an appearance on the National Broadcasting Co.'s "Today" television show, in which he said he has doubts that a quick peace will be worked out in Vietnam, although he hopes President Nixon will be able to settle the war before Election Day, next Tuesday.

The senator said he believes that South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu is blocking a settlement because he is "afraid of any kind of a coalition government.... He doesn't think he has enough power within South Vietnam to survive any arrangement in which he would have to share that power with other political forces."

In a paid radio address recorded for broadcast today, Sen. McGovern said Mr. Nixon's farm policies have forced a million people to leave rural America and he repeated a promise to farmers to raise their income if he is elected.

The nominee said that as president he would use existing authority to raise farm-price support to 90 percent of parity, which the government figures for a theoretical fair return on basic farm products.

The candidate also promised farmers that he would reduce property taxes, support an "enforceable" \$20,000 limit on farm-

Reagan Urges East Coast TV Wait for West

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 2 (AP)—Gov. Ronald Reagan asked the U.S. radio and television networks yesterday to refrain from broadcasting American election projections next week until the polls close in the western part of the country.

He said national predictions, broadcast before Western polls close, tend to reduce voter turnout. West Coast voters in the past have heard broadcast predictions based on early returns from the East Coast hours before their own polls close.

The United States wants North Vietnam to withdraw what one official called a meaningful number of troops from South Vietnam as a gesture of its willingness to enter into a viable Southeast Asia peace agreement.

Hanoi's preparations to send new troops to South Vietnam may be nothing more than an effort to protect its military and political options in the event that delicate negotiations break down in coming weeks, sources said.

Meanwhile, North Vietnam already has increased the flow of military supplies moving from North to South Vietnam. The heavier logistical infiltration began about two weeks ago, according to intelligence sources.

The sources said the movement included armor, artillery pieces, ammunition and foodstuffs.

The United States recently curtailed its bombing of North Vietnam above the 20th parallel. Sources refused to say whether this curtailment also applied to aerial interdiction missions against infiltration routes north of the 20th parallel in neighboring Laos.

North Vietnamese preparations for new troop movements into the South and the increase of equipment parallel the accelerated flow of U.S. military supplies to South Vietnam.

Intelligence sources also noted one other possibility with regard to the way tactics they could be used to ferry troops back to North Vietnam in the event of a cease-fire and partial withdrawal. These sources did not think this was the likely outcome of the military pattern now emerging.

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Heath, Unions, Industry Fail To Find Pay-Price Curb Plan

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Reuters)—Talks held by Prime Minister Edward Heath and trade union and industry chiefs ended tonight but there was no immediate indication that the negotiators had achieved their goal—formulation of a voluntary arrangement to curb rises in wages and prices.

Mr. Heath said the unions did not agree to the government's proposal for a 22 limit on weekly pay rises, as proposed by Mr. Heath in return for a 5-percent cut in prices over a 12-month period. He said the unions want a rise of about 23.40.

The apparent breakdown of the talks raised the possibility of a freeze on prices and wages. Mr. Heath has hinted that compulsory action might be necessary if voluntary action could not be agreed on. But the prime minister has always regarded statutory action as a last resort.

Today's was the 10th meeting in a series that began last July. Mr. Heath gave a progress report to his cabinet this morning. But informed sources called it a routine meeting and said the tripartite talks on wages and prices formed only one topic.

The tripartite talks had broken up early this morning after nine hours, and the three parties agreed to refrain for the time being from making any public comment on the progress of the discussions.

The union side, led by general secretary Vic Feather of the Trades Union Congress, was pressing hard for ironclad controls on retail prices.

Throughout the prolonged negotiations, which several times have appeared on the verge of breakdown, all three teams have said repeatedly that they are in earnest about reaching a voluntary agreement.

The government was anxious to conclude the talks before the latest round of pay demands reaches an unmanageable stage.

Electricity union negotiators were meeting management chiefs today for further negotiations on their claim for an increase of 23.50. The unions have temporarily withdrawn a threat of industrial action—including power cuts—while awaiting the result of negotiations.

Similarly some publicly owned industries are chafing at government policy guidelines aimed at keeping down price increases. Britain's Civil Aviation Authority announced yesterday that British European Airways and other airlines on internal routes would keep fare rises to 5 percent instead of the 10 or 15 percent they had sought.

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Germany Ease Entry of Arabs

BONN, Nov. 2 (Reuters)—West German missions abroad have been authorized to handle visa applications from certain categories of Arabs wishing to enter West Germany with a minimum of delay, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the decision to ease visa restrictions for Arabs was taken some weeks ago. Restrictions on Arab entry were imposed following the massacre of 11 Israeli athletes by Arab terrorists at the Munich Olympics last September.

The spokesman said that the new rules applied where the visas were requested by Arab governments for conducting normal business in the framework of Arab-German relations.

There was also, this year as before, an element of anti-Americanism in the observation of Diem's death, for he was overthrown allegedly at the instigation and with the approval of the Americans, who wanted a leader more capable of prosecuting the war against the Communists.

The memorial service today at the cemetery referred to "senseless murder" in recalling how Diem and his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, were shot to death inside an armored car the day after the coup of Nov. 1, 1963. The speech recalled that the worst sufferings of the war came to the South in the years after Diem's death, "owing to the schemes of warlike powers and the ambition of certain individuals."

The speech was delivered by Truong Vinh Le, a wealthy man who was the running mate of former Air Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky last year before Mr. Ky was forced out of the presidential campaign against Mr. Thieu.

Several others of Mr. Ky's entourage were also present at the cemetery this morning, testing the political winds and making contact again after a year of isolation in fear of reprisals by Mr. Thieu.

Neither Mr. Thieu nor any of his representatives were present at the cemetery, but Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam paid his respects at the requiem mass at Saigon Cathedral in the morning.

The crowd then went the few blocks from the cathedral to the cemetery in fleets of flag-bedecked scooter-buses.

Infiltration By Hanoi Expected Route Reportedly Being Prepared

By Richard Reston

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—North Vietnam is preparing military way stations along infiltration routes into South Vietnam to receive fresh troops, according to U.S. intelligence sources. These sources said they believed new infiltration would begin shortly.

The North Vietnamese troops presumably would serve as replacements in badly battered divisions deployed in South Vietnam, particularly in northern areas of that country.

The official assessment is that Hanoi is attempting to strengthen its military position in South Vietnam prior to a cease-fire. Sources did not interpret the North Vietnamese activity as a rebuff to peace negotiations between Washington and Hanoi. The more likely reading here was that North Vietnam wants to ensure control of captured South Vietnamese areas before any final peace settlement.

The United States wants North Vietnam to withdraw what one official called a meaningful number of troops from South Vietnam as a gesture of its willingness to enter into a viable Southeast Asia peace agreement.

Hanoi's preparations to send new troops to South Vietnam may be nothing more than an effort to protect its military and political options in the event that delicate negotiations break down in coming weeks, sources said.

Meanwhile, North Vietnam already has increased the flow of military supplies moving from North to South Vietnam. The heavier logistical infiltration began about two weeks ago, according to intelligence sources.

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PREFLIGHT CHECK—Lt. Comdr. Robert H. Ferguson verifying instruments on his A-6 attack bomber before taking off from the aircraft carrier America in Tonkin Gulf.

Saigon Regains Hamlets

A Tank-Led Assault by Reds Overruns Third Frontier Base

SAIGON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Fighting for territorial control in advance of a cease-fire continued across South Vietnam today. Savage clashes, artillery and tank attacks generated the most intense action since a draft peace agreement was worked out last month.

One tank-led Communist assault overran the Duc Co border ranger camp in the Central Highlands, the third frontier base overrun in the region in less than a month. Scores of rangers were reported to have escaped. But the fate of 60 government defenders who had been wounded in earlier fighting at the camp was not known.

The Saigon command announced that Communist-led forces launched nearly 150 attacks across South Vietnam during the 24-hour period ending at dawn today, about 100 of them by rockets and mortars.

Spokesmen said it was one of the highest number of attacks recorded in a 24-hour period of the war. Periods of much heavier fighting include last March and April when North Vietnamese moved across the Demilitarized

Zone with scores of tanks and heavy artillery pieces.

The fiercest fighting was in the Central Highlands and the region north of Saigon. The South Vietnamese command claimed that a cluster of hamlets in the Saigon area which had been held by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces since last week had been cleared by government troops.

Military sources said all main highways were open in the Saigon region.

In the Communist attack at Duc Co, North Vietnamese infantrymen and tanks surrounded the camp, blasted it with artillery and wire-guided missiles, and assaulted it from three sides. It fell just before dawn today. Eyewitnesses flying over the base said a large column of black smoke hung over the camp shortly before noon, apparently from ammunition bunkers that had been blown up.

U.S. and South Vietnamese gunships and bombers flew over the camp around-the-clock in efforts to drive back the attacking North Vietnamese forces. Field reports said at least three Soviet-built T-54 medium tanks were knocked out.

Anti-Aircraft Fire

Helicopters had been unable to lift out the wounded earlier because of heavy anti-aircraft fire ringing the camp. After the rangers pulled out, U.S. and South Vietnamese bombers continued to pound a hilltop position just to the west of the camp.

Duc Co is one of a series of frontier base camps along the Cambodian and Laotian borders screening North Vietnamese infiltration into South Vietnam. It is 12 miles from the Cambodian border and 37 miles southwest of Pleiku.

It was the fourth frontier camp in the highlands to come under heavy attack. Ben Het and Dak Seang were overrun last month. The South Vietnamese command issued a communique saying that government rangers had recaptured Ben Het Tuesday, but several hours later withdrew them.

Sixty miles to the north, North Vietnamese troops backed by four tanks attempted a counterattack against the Tan Canh base, recaptured by South Vietnamese forces only last Monday after being in Communist hands since last April 24. South Vietnamese gunships were reported to have broken up the attack and pilots said they knocked out two tanks and sent the other two into retreat.

South Vietnamese forces were reported to have also recaptured Firebase Barbara between Hue and Quang Tri City. Barbara was abandoned early in the North Vietnamese offensive that began March 30.

The Laotian Front

VIENTIANE, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Government troops have recaptured the Laotian provincial capital of Khong Sedone and the district town of Keng Kok, both occupied by Communist forces last week, military sources said here today.

The sources also confirmed reports from Bangkok that the town of Nam Thon Suk had been taken this week in a surprise attack by North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces.

Saigon and Hanoi Hit U.S. Policy Toughen Stands At Paris Parley

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Henry A. Kissinger's optimistic week-old prediction that "peace is at hand" today received a severe jolt as all Vietnamese parties at the Paris peace talks attacked an embarrassed and defensive United States.

The overall impression after a day of set speeches and news conferences was one of total confusion alleviated only by the hope that Hanoi would eventually agree to the new secret talks that the United States seeks.

The 16th plenary session was distinguished by Hanoi's reiterated determination to conduct new talks, Saigon's tough stands against both North Vietnam and the United States, and hints of Communist differences—featuring renewed Viet Cong demands for President Nguyen Van Thieu's immediate resignation.

U.S. Ambassador William J. Porter sought to maintain a low profile by paying homage to the "accurately summarized" but unilaterally released Hanoi version of the draft agreement.

Effort and Goodwill

He reiterated the American belief that "peace is near" and that the "remaining issues that require resolution or clarification can, we also believe, be settled quickly by effort and goodwill."

But he aroused North Vietnamese ire by adding that the "few remaining problems of substance—and these do exist, as you know—should not be dismissed as pretexts for delay."

Hanoi press spokesman Nguyen Thanh Le seized on Mr. Porter's characterization of the problems as substantive and contrasted it with what he said Mr. Kissinger last week had described as outstanding "questions of detail."

In fact, Mr. Kissinger had said "six or seven concrete issues" remain unresolved, but Mr. Le charged that the "Nixon administration is proceeding with an escalation of difficulties [impeding] signature of the agreement."

Mr. Le also charged that in addition to inventing "pretext upon pretext" for not respecting its promise to sign the agreement, last Tuesday, the United States was guilty of intensifying the war in both Vietnams. He mentioned big B-52 raids on North Vietnam on Tuesday and yesterday, "mopping up" operations in South Vietnam and the arrival in Saigon of "100 planes" from U.S. strategic reserves and large numbers of tanks and other war materiel.

South Vietnam's delegate, Nguyen Xuan Phong, and press spokesman Nguyen Thieu Dan were also critical of the United States and all but ignored the draft agreement's existence, which they maintained concerned only Hanoi and Washington.

They vigorously pushed Saigon's now three-year-old standing offer for direct talks with Hanoi and the Viet Cong which President Thieu renewed Wednesday. They also suggested that the United States should have no role in such talks, which remain academic since both Hanoi and the Viet Cong refuse to deal with Saigon before the cease-fire takes effect.

Mr. Phong listed four major South Vietnamese objections to the draft agreement while Mr. Dan expressed almost total opposition and warned ominously (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

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Peace Activists Going to Hanoi, But Not for POWs

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2 (AP).—Five American peace activists arrived from New York today and transferred to another plane for Bangkok en route to Hanoi. The group was headed by Tom Hayden of the Indochina Peace Campaign. Two others are going via Moscow.

Mr. Hayden said that it is his understanding that the North Vietnamese invited them to establish "undistorted communications" with the U.S. people in order to give the American people a clear explanation of Hanoi's position and views.

Speculation that they were going to help in the release of U.S. prisoners of war, was "a complete misunderstanding," he said.

"The timing of the invitation from North Vietnam's Committee of Solidarity and Friendship With the American People clearly indicates that it has something to do with the cease-fire agreement which the U.S. government is now delaying," Mr. Hayden said.

Saigon Catholics Mourn Diem on Death Date

SAIGON, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Thousands of South Vietnamese Catholics gathered in Mao Din Chi cemetery here today to mourn on the ninth anniversary of the death of President Ngo Dinh Diem.

It was, this year as last, an occasion that had the tacit support of the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu, who was among the group of generals and colonels who overthrew Diem in 1963.

There was also, this year as before, an element of anti-Americanism in the observation of Diem's death, for he was overthrown allegedly at the instigation and with the approval of the Americans, who wanted a leader more capable of prosecuting the war against the Communists.

The memorial service today at the cemetery referred to "senseless murder" in recalling how Diem and his brother, Ngo Dinh Nhu, were shot to death inside an armored car the day after the coup of Nov. 1, 1963. The speech recalled that the worst sufferings of the war came to the South in the years after Diem's death, "owing to the schemes of warlike powers and the ambition of certain individuals."

The speech was delivered by Truong Vinh Le, a wealthy man who was the running mate of former Air Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky last year before Mr. Ky was forced out of the presidential campaign against Mr. Thieu.

Several others of Mr. Ky's entourage were also present at the cemetery this morning, testing the political winds and making contact again after a year of isolation in fear of reprisals by Mr. Thieu.

Neither Mr. Thieu nor any of his representatives were present at the cemetery, but Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam paid his respects at the requiem mass at Saigon Cathedral in the morning.

The crowd then went the few blocks from the cathedral to the cemetery in fleets of flag-bedecked scooter-buses.

IN MEMORY OF—Northern Roman Catholic refugees watch boatlike float carrying portrait of South Vietnam's late President Ngo Dinh Diem, as part of memorial service in Hanoi, 20 miles northeast of Saigon. Villagers came to South Vietnam in 1954.

13 Million More Than in 1968

5 Million Registered in U.S. Vote

By Jack Rosenthal
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (NYT).—More than 94.5 million Americans registered in the 1972 election, an increase of some 13 million since 1968—registered in time Tuesday's presidential election, according to a New York Times analysis of early registration data.

Moreover, the analysis showed, the proportion of adults registered is almost certain to surpass that in 1968, when 63.1 percent of the voting-age population was registered.

The proportion this year, the Times analysis indicated, was 67.7 percent, judging only from the often-obsolete state figures now available. Even these could be ascertained only after an exhaustive survey by Congressional Quarterly.

When subsequent registration is included, the registration rate is likely to go well above the 1968 figure.

What the same figures also dramatize is how much of a barrier registration is to voting. They show that nearly a third of the voting-age population—some 44 million people—will be ineligible to vote Tuesday because of failure or inability to register.

Court-Ordered Reforms

This is true even after a constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18 and court-ordered reforms easing residency and other registration requirements.

The potentially massive new youth vote has been a major target of Sen. George McGovern's campaign. His strategists have hoped for a sizable margin among first-time voters, aged 18 to 24, with one adviser forecasting a margin of 8 million.

The Democratic campaign could benefit substantially from late registration drives whose effects are not reflected in the preliminary data and thus are not yet known.

But if current poll findings are accurate, it now appears that Sen. McGovern will run about even among first-time voters with President Nixon.

The young voters appear to have registered at about the same rate as their elders. Survey analysts estimate that among college youth, the proportion is 80 percent, among non-college youth about 55 percent. Taken together, these estimates would produce a 63 percent youth registration rate.

The national rate of 63.1 percent in 1968 is based on findings by the Republican National Committee and other organizations. The voting-age population then was estimated at 120.4 million and the number registered at 83 million.

This year, the Census Bureau estimates that 139.8 million persons will be of voting age by Election Day. The national survey of preliminary figures by Congressional Quarterly indicates that at least 94.5 million are registered.

In some states, the proportion of persons registered is well above the national average of 67.7 percent. It exceeds 80 percent, according to the Times analysis, in Idaho, Indiana, Maine, South Dakota and West Virginia.

In three states, according to the latest totals they reported to Congressional Quarterly, the rate was between 50 and 60 percent—Nevada, New Hampshire, and Texas. The same was true of the District of Columbia.

The registration in New York was 63.3 percent, a little lower than the national rate. In Connecticut, it was 71.8 percent, a little higher. New Jersey's 67.1 percent rate was about the national average.

Even a 67.7 percent national registration rate does not mean that all 94.5 million-plus registered persons will vote. In 1968 only 73 million of the 83 million registered persons, in fact, voted. Should those registered go to the polls at the same rate next Tuesday, the total turnout would be about 84.8 million.

The difficulties of compiling total registration figures experienced by Congressional Quarterly reflect the welter of different state registration rules, dates, and methods of reporting.

No Figures Available
In seven states, there are no statewide figures available at all. The Times analysis imputed to them the average registration rate found in the other 43 states.

Other states reported figures going back to the spring, and even in the case of South Dakota and Utah, to 1970.

Estimates of registration by party are even more difficult. Only 25 states were able to furnish figures by party and many of these were incomplete.

The estimate of how first-time voters would divide were based on survey figures showing that of 25.7 million persons aged 18 to 24, a third have college backgrounds and two-thirds do not.

According to the last Times/Yankelovich political survey, the college group favors Sen. McGovern, 51 to 49, while the non-college group favors Mr. Nixon, 49 to 44.



AWARD WINNER—Vice-President Spiro Agnew inspecting Israeli Medalion of Valor after it was presented to Frank Sinatra in Beverly Hills, Calif., on Wednesday, for his "unprecedented humanitarian efforts on behalf of his fellow man." Presentation was made at a dinner honoring Frank Sinatra by the Los Angeles Committee for Israel bonds.

Irate Agnew Tells Hecklers To Wear Swastika Armbands

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 2 (AP).—Vice-President Agnew, heckled with continuous whistling and interruptions as he spoke at an outdoor rally, told the dissenters yesterday they should "wear swastika armbands... the same way your spiritual ancestors did in Germany in the 30's."

The Vice-President was visibly angry as a continual shrill sound from police whistles blown by small groups scattered in the crowd at San Diego's community concourse.

It was perhaps the most disruptive greeting the Vice-President has received in recent weeks on the campaign tour.

"If you think a small group of ideological fanatics are going to stop me from finishing this speech you're crazy," Mr. Agnew said, and he completed the speech.

Assaults McGovern

Later, Mr. Agnew said George McGovern's philosophy would reduce the country to one of "self-pitying, self-doubting, self-contained hermits of the international community."

In a Rotary Club luncheon speech in this area of heavy defense employment, Mr. Agnew said Sen. McGovern's proposed cutbacks would undermine the economic base of many communities.

"Defense installations in this area employ 47,000 civilian and military personnel with annual payrolls totaling over \$420 million," he said.

The disruptions began at the crowded San Diego Concourse even before Mr. Agnew began speaking. There was a scuffle and at least one man was removed by police.

Whistle Tactics Reversed
"Let me make a suggestion," the Vice-President said, raising his voice to be heard over the din of whistles. "Since you obviously enjoy fascist tactics, why not go at the way and wear brown shirts so we can know who you are and what you are."

"If you insist on preventing a person from exercising a constitutionally guaranteed right, why not wear swastika armbands and show your true colors—the same way your spiritual ancestors did in Germany in the 1930's?"

The blowing on police whistles was a turnabout on the Vice-President, who had himself bawled out a small stainless steel whistle on three previous occasions to silence hecklers. The idea apparently has become a fad among dissenters.

3 Frenchmen, 2 Italians Seized
Mafia's 'Brazilian Connection' In U.S. Dope Traffic Smashed

By Marvyn Howe

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Brazilian police announced yesterday the arrests of persons they described as the leaders of an international narcotics-smuggling ring reportedly run by the Mafia.

Three Frenchmen, two Brazilians, two Italians and an undisclosed number of other persons have been arrested.

"This is the Brazilian connection," a U.S. Embassy source said of the case, which involved cooperation between Brazilian police and U.S. narcotics agents in the seizure last month of drugs intended for the United States.

Tommaso Buscetta, a naturalized Argentinean who is alleged to be the chief of the Brazilian Mafia, has escaped and his whereabouts are unknown.

The three Frenchmen, according to police sources, were brought to this country by the Brazilian branch of the Mafia to establish a Latin American base for smuggling heroin to the United States.

They were identified as Christian Jacques David, a self-styled mercenary, wanted in France for the killing of a policeman in Paris in 1968; Michel Nicole, also wanted for murder in France; and Claude André Pastou.

A fourth arrested man, who has been identified as being Corsican or Italian, is François Antoine Casanova. The French government is said to have already asked for his extradition.

The narcotics ring was uncovered after the arrest some time ago of Guglielmo Casalmi, a naturalized Brazilian, in this country's industrial capital of Sao Paulo. His declarations to the police led to the other arrests.

The breakup of the ring was linked to the seizure here last month of 132 pounds of heroin in the hold of the American freighter Marmora Altair, which was bound for New York. That shipment, the largest single drug haul in Latin America, was said to have been worth \$1,320,000 on the narcotics wholesale market in New York.

U.S. Wants 2 of Them
RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The United States asked today for the extradition of two of the arrested men, Nicole and David. 42. David was named by Brazilian police as the suspected top aide of Paraguayan narcotics kingpin Auguste Joseph Ricard, who is in New York pending trial.

Army, Marines Extend Bonus Plan to June 30
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—The Army and Marine Corps have extended to June the \$1,500 enlistment bonuses offered young men signing up for duty in the combat branches, the Pentagon announced today.

The bonus is part of the recruiting campaign to shift to an all-volunteer Army by July 1. The bonus plan was to have ended Oct. 3.

To receive the bonus, a man must volunteer for four-year enlistment instead of the normal three years.

Calif. Holds 4 Hell's Angels In 3 Slayings

Gang's Burial Plot Believed Discovered

UKIAH, Calif., Nov. 2 (AP).—Four Hell's Angels have been taken into custody and authorities say more arrests are possible in connection with the discovery of three bodies on a remote ranch rumored to be a burial ground for the motorcycle gang.

Those arrested yesterday were identified as William Mark (Zorro) Mitten, 32, of Alameda, and Edward (Junior) Carter, 24, Chester M. (Pestus) Green, 39, and William John Moran, 38, all of Richmond.

Officials of Contra Costa County, in the San Francisco Bay area southeast of here, said the four were being held there for investigation of murder.

"We have good cause to believe the suspects in the Contra Costa jail are linked with the Mendocino (County) investigation and there is good cause to believe the crimes occurred in Contra Costa County," said the Contra District Attorney William A. O'Malley.

Meanwhile, George Wethers, 32, and his wife, Helen, 29, owners of the 153-acre ranch where the bodies of two men and a woman were unearthed from old well holes, rejected yesterday an offer of immunity from prosecution in the slayings if they would provide information concerning Hell's Angels activities in the area.

"They didn't offer what we feel was sufficient," said Public Defender Joseph Allen, speaking for the Wethers.

Mr. Wethers, a burly 260-pounder, and his wife—both former Hell's Angels—were arrested on charges of possession and sale of drugs Monday when deputies went to their ranch to dig, reportedly on a tip, Mr. Wethers additionally was charged with possessing stolen property. Bail has been set at \$100,000 each. They have two children, who were sent to foster homes after the couple's arrest.

Mendocino County Sheriff Reno Bartolome issued a brief statement late yesterday tentatively identifying two of the bodies as those of Thomas S. Shull, 24, and Charles Baker, 30, both of Ukiah. The unmarked woman has not been identified. The causes of death have not been determined.

Top Court to Rule On Church-Going At 3 Academies
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—The Supreme Court has been asked to decide whether compulsory chapel attendance at three U.S. military academies is unconstitutional.

The government appealed a U.S. Circuit Court ruling that compulsory chapel attendance at the academies violates the First Amendment.

Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold appealed on behalf of the Army, Navy and Air Force. "No cadet or midshipman is required to believe what he hears," he said. "No one is subjected to a catechism by governmental authority, but all students are required to gain an appreciation of our moral and religious heritage."

"The academies' chapel-attendance requirements are a valid exercise of authority by the military over its own personnel. They restrict First Amendment interests only to the extent necessary to vindicate legitimate military needs."

Chief Judge David Bazelon of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia noted in his ruling last June that the First Amendment provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion."

"Individual freedom may not be sacrificed to military interests to the point that constitutional rights are abolished," he said.

Adm. McCain Retires
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Adm. John S. McCain Jr., former commander-in-chief of all U.S. forces in the Pacific and former commander-in-chief of U.S. naval forces in Europe, retired yesterday after 41 years of service.

General Convention Must Decide

U.S. Episcopal Bishops Vote Women Eligible as Priests

By William R. Mackaye

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2 (WP).—In what both sides conceded was a dramatic overturn of the tradition of nearly 2,000 years, the bishops of the U.S. Episcopal Church voted yesterday that women should be eligible for ordination to the priesthood.

The ordination of women to the priesthood has been a topic of increasing debate in recent years among Episcopalians and among the other churches of the world-wide Anglican communion, of which the Episcopal church is a part.

Narrowly Defeated

The question was raised at the 1970 Episcopal general convention, but was narrowly defeated in the convention's lower house of deputies, an assembly of priests and lay persons representing the 111 dioceses of the church.

Under Episcopal church procedures, the bishops cannot legislate alone. Consequently, their resolution was simply an expression of the bishops' opinion.

The legal changes that would clear the way for actual ordination of women will have to be introduced and passed next October in both houses of the general convention—the house of bishops and the house of deputies.

The bishops were criticized in some quarters during the 1970 general convention when they deferred any action on the proposal to permit women priests until the house of deputies defeated the question and it became moot.

But the U.S. Episcopal bishops are the first large Anglican hierarchy to challenge traditional practice, always an important consideration for Anglicans, and to endorse the change.

Their debate focused largely on whether the church should be governed absolutely by what appears to have been the practice of the early church and also on what impact an Episcopal shift in practice might have on its relations with other "Catholic" churches—Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox.

Opposition to the idea was expressed primarily by bishops associated with the Anglican-Catholic or "high church" wing of the denomination, although several veteran American Catholics voted for the change.

De Gaulle Aide Joins Centrist Reform Group
PARIS, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Jean-Marcel Jeanneney, who was one of Gen. de Gaulle's closest collaborators in the final stage of his presidency, announced today that he was joining the centrist Reformation Movement, which is seeking to carve out a position in the center of French politics.

Mr. Jeanneney, minister of state in 1968-69, said he had turned his back on the ruling coalition under President Georges Pompidou because of what he called equivocation in foreign affairs and "the bureaucratic stranglehold of the Paris administration on the life of the country."

He said the Reformation Movement, led by Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber and Jean Lecanuet, offered a clear policy for a better future for France.

Mr. Jeanneney, who announced his decision in an article in the newspaper Le Monde, quit the Gaullist UDR party last year and his decision today was not entirely unexpected.

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Frenchman Goes to Stanford In Vain for Heart Transplant

STANFORD, Calif., Nov. 2.—Louis Champoussin, a 39-year-old French motorcycle shop owner who sold his home and went into debt in the hope of obtaining a heart transplant here, was informed yesterday by doctors at Stanford Medical Center he did not now "meet the criteria" for the operation.

A spokesman for the medical center said Mr. Champoussin's present condition appeared "quite stable" and that "generally, to receive the transplant a patient must be totally or almost totally incapacitated."

The Frenchman, who has suffered for several years from primary disease of the heart muscle, arrived here last week with the aim of receiving a transplant.

He was reported to have sold considerable property and borrowed funds to raise some \$38,000 to cover the anticipated cost of the operation.

The medical center spokesman said that usually the portion of the operating cost not covered by insurance is paid through a grant to the center from the National Institutes of Health, but that the terms of the grant do not include provisions to pay for heart transplants for foreign citizens.

So far, 49 transplants have been performed at Stanford. This year, of 15 such operations throughout the world, 11 were performed here.

According to the medical center spokesman, Mr. Champoussin had sought the operation in Europe, but had been unable to obtain one. He arrived at San Francisco airport last Friday, accompanied by his wife, and underwent five days of tests at the medical center.

The spokesman said Mr. Champoussin intended to remain in America for several months. If his condition worsens in that time, he said, he would be re-examined and considered again for a transplant.

Man Freed
EM, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Released Rabbi Meir Kahane, head of the Jewish Defense League, from jail on Tuesday and restricted movements pending trial of disturbing the

peace, without violence. He was released after a planned riot by Dean Barnett W. and did not show up.

He is the man who heads the Jewish Defense League and Dr. Leon Netter, one of both the New York and the University of California, are the men whom the militants seek assistance to be a new "university" named.

It would be made up of students for each faculty administrator.

His main complaint against Netter and Mr. Netter are both black—of "stuffed black" and upheld policies at what the militants seek awakening.

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Still in the Balance

Despair is hardly justified that peace did not come to Vietnam precisely on Oct. 31, the day Hanoi's spokesmen heralded as their proposed cease-fire date. Despite his spectacular assertion just one week ago, that "peace is at hand," Dr. Kissinger never publicly committed himself to such an early conclusion to last month's secret negotiations.

What he did say, however, was that only one more negotiating session with North Vietnam, just three or four days long, was all that remained to be done. This has not yet even started, and since Dr. Kissinger spoke last Thursday the situation has seemed more uncertain. The administration points out that there will also have to be a further negotiation with Saigon; and President Thieu's latest defiant statements suggest that this one might last longer than three or four days. And then it is disclosed that, beyond the nine-point accord as published, the United States expects Hanoi to pull many of its troops back from South Vietnam's northernmost provinces—a key

condition that did not appear in Dr. Kissinger's original optimistic assessment.

With delay there is danger of changed circumstances or slippage in understandings, that one side or the other thought had been reached. Hanoi's forces have conducted an impressive military offensive this past week, designed obviously to establish advantageous forward positions in advance of the cease-fire. There is some reason to fear mounting pressure on Mr. Nixon from his own military men for time to launch a counter-offensive to recover lost positions, as well as more delay to permit ever greater deliveries of arms to South Vietnam to beat the truce cutoff.

Premier Chou En-lai told British newsmen Wednesday that the news he gets from Vietnam "is not so good." The prize of Vietnam peace after a decade of combat is still up in the air, and any loss of peacemaking momentum is dangerous indeed. If much more delay is permitted by any side, October's welcomed accord could become November's lost opportunity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Out of One, Many

Of the extent of the profound influence Ezra Pound exerted on the English language and its literature there is virtually no dispute, although there will probably always be a good deal of conflict over its precise nature. What Pound really represents, however, is the persistent quarrel over the relationship between the artist as creator and his role as a social animal. For Pound not only left the land of his birth (the "half-savage country" of his description) but gave what aid and comfort he could to that land's enemies. And in the process he uttered much pernicious nonsense.

It can be, and often has been, argued that the values of art endure far longer than most social values. Yesterday's enemies often are tomorrow's friends, and what once passed for treason may some day be hailed as lonely foresight. "The Confession of an Opium Eater" has passed through several widely varying atmospheres of popular acceptance or rejection; who today would judge "De Profundis" in the same light as those who sent Oscar Wilde to jail?

But society exists now, it accepts certain present values and endeavors to enforce them by laws. Should violations of those laws or values be condoned at the moment of commission because the person guilty of them has made an artistic contribution to the future? Judges and juries are not equipped with a magic crystal that permits them to gaze into coming years, or centuries, nor even with any very sure guide to what is genuine art.

The United States, in a sense, avoided the issue when Ezra Pound was brought back to stand trial. He was sent to an asylum,

which seemed a humane evasion, but has proved to be, in the Soviet Union, a potent weapon of repression. But his country also gave Pound the Bollingen Poetry Award, while he was still in confinement. This prize for the work and punishment of the man has a certain merit. Perhaps it was the best solution of that particular dilemma possible, since Pound's political offenses are not likely to be wholly disregarded by posterity, as were the causes of, say, John Bunyan's incarceration. Pound's attitude toward Fascism was not only intellectually silly but inhumane.

Nevertheless, the major dilemma remains. To hail the art while flailing the artist can be a self-defeating process; not everyone can write the Pisan Cantos or Don Quixote in a cell. Obviously, any free society must take every precaution to see to it that punishment of an offending artist is not merely repression, or merely the enforcement of a critical judgment by the secular arm.

Meanwhile, it is worth while for a public that has been presented with so many two-dimensional "images" of public figures, that has been told, but seldom really believes, that out of diversity comes unity, to appreciate the many-sidedness of man, to recognize that a harlot might well present a moving and accurate vision on the stage, or a man with many mean or shoddy personal traits may create great novels or paint great pictures. The combination of the Bollingen Award and St. Elizabeth's Hospital may not be the worst summation of Pound's career. It is reminiscent of those pragmatic patriots who hanged Benedict Arnold in effigy and then built a statue to his left leg, wounded in his victory at Saratoga.

International Opinion

Mrs. Meir and Israel

Mrs. Meir believes that she will see no peace in her time. Under her leadership Israel is thus a much more formidable power, yet clearly a less sympathetic one. Ironically, too, Israel's present policies lend more credibility to the historic view of Israel's objectives which has long been put forward by Arab propagandists.

There is obviously the danger for Israel that her military security will beguile her into falling into a neo-colonialist trap, lured by her expanding economy, a large labor force and the evident improvements which she can bring to the economic condition of the Arabs under occupation. These dangers are at present still discussed mainly in terms of the need to keep Israel as a Jewish state, without the dilution of a large and growing Arab minority. But a less rigid attitude to her immediate neighborhood will also have to be adopted if Israel is eventually to rely on anything but her own force of arms.

—From the Times (London).

Asian Population

The second Asian population conference which opened in Tokyo will probably do no more than repeat the alarm signals about baby boom and its effects on the economic future of the developing world. The challenge facing the conference is simple: It is, how to discard the rhetoric and formulate

an action-oriented program that can overnight turn the population issue into the "Priority Number One" in the planning of every government in Asia. If the delegates can identify, as they probably will, the weaknesses in the government programs, can they also talk in terms of drastic remedies? Can the governments be pushed, instead of being gently persuaded, to look at the issue as a matter of survival for Asia?

—From the Standard (Hong Kong).

The Six Against Inflation

Like Calvin Coolidge's preacher who preached about sin, the Six have considered inflation and pronounced again. Only time can tell whether much more has come from the deliberations of the Common Market Finance Ministers in Luxembourg this week.

The Six took two tangible decisions: They decided to conduct their financial and credit policies in a manner calculated to slow down their inflation rate to 4 per cent; and they decided to halve the tariff on beef imports for a period until February. Nor does it require a great deal of cynicism to suspect that Continental housewives are unlikely to find their beef much cheaper this winter. But any and every sign is welcome that the Six may be moving towards the day when they are no longer prepared to make unlimited sacrifices on the altar of their farm policy.

—From the Financial Times (London).

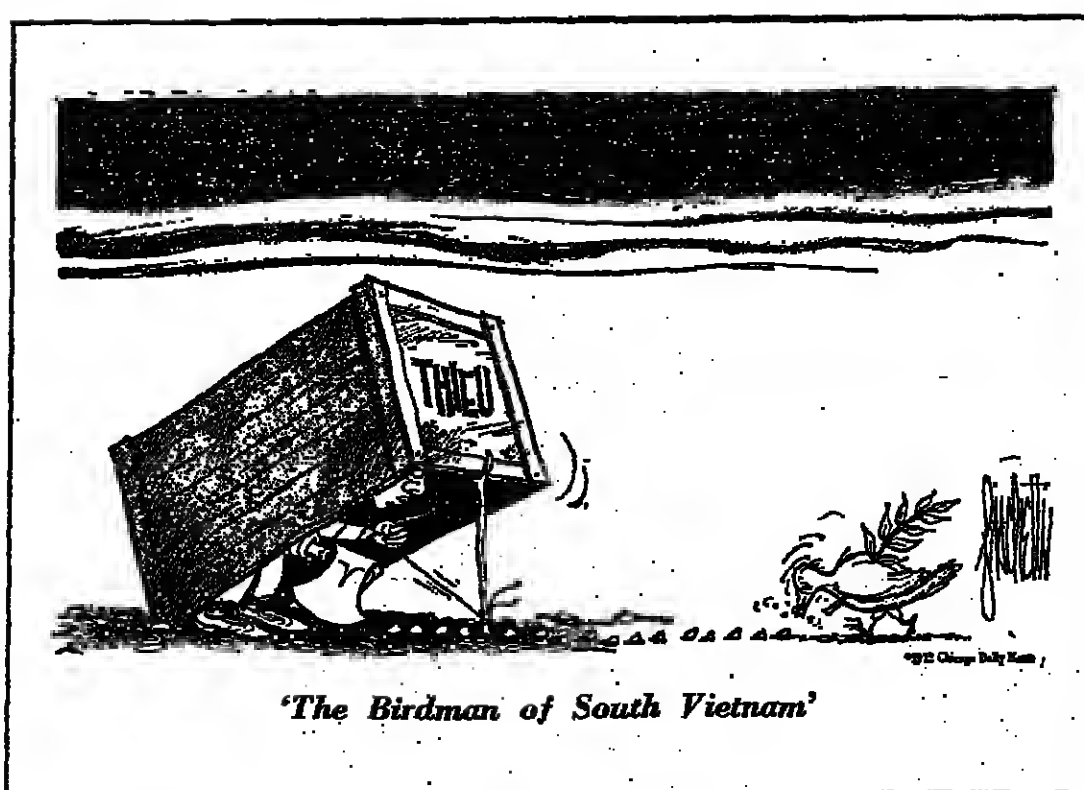
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 3, 1897
NEW YORK—Judge Robert A. Van Wyck was today elected First Mayor of Greater New York. The State has gone Democratic. In the Tammany districts the George vote went to Judge Van Wyck, but in other districts, the vote went to Mr. Seth Low. It looks as if the entire Democratic ticket was elected in all four counties: New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond. Many thousands will regret that with the establishment of the Greater City a new, clean, honest, representative regime should not have come in.

Fifty Years Ago

November 3, 1922
MOSCOW—Trotzky announces a five-year ship-building plan, made up chiefly of small craft. Five torpedo boats and seven submarines are to be added to the Baltic fleet. For the Black Sea fleet, it is intended to "acquire" or build six torpedo boats and ten submarines. Special attention is to be devoted to naval aviation, and the present number of seaplanes is to be doubled. The Finance Commissariat declares, however, that there are no funds and it does not know where to find any.



The Outlook For Nixonomics

By Pierre A. Rinfret

WASHINGTON.—For about a year now we have been telling our clients that the United States may be on the verge of one of the most dynamic expansion periods in our postwar history. We say "may be." The position is hedged because we believe that the election of Sen. George McGovern would materially damage the long-term growth prospects of the American economy. Given the re-election of President Nixon, we believe that our growth from 1972 to 1975 will be dynamic, vigorous and different from what has gone before.

My purpose here is not to criticize, knock or denigrate the economic programs of Sen. McGovern. My purpose is to lay out the broad outlines of our economic development under President Nixon as I see it.

There are many things I could talk about, but I have delineated five areas. I have chosen these five areas because I believe they are of particular interest and value to the business and financial community. The order of discussion is not an order of priority. Only the President can set his order of economic priorities.

I believe that there is now a new growth industry in the United States: that growth industry is agriculture and the products related to it. It seems to me that the President's trips to China and Russia have not yet been fully understood or appreciated for the revolution in trade which they represent.

Suppressed Asset

Look at it this way: The United States has an asset that has been suppressed for about 40 years. We have the most prolific and productive agricultural system in the world. We have the ability to feed our entire population and then some, with only 3.75 million people employed in agriculture.

Yet we have had to suppress agricultural production because our system is too prolific. Russia and China combined have about 1 billion people and they cannot feed themselves. It is said that Nikita Khrushchev was ousted because his costly efforts to expand agricultural production were a dismal failure.

President Nixon has reopened trade with China and Russia. This trade will depend heavily on agriculture and the capital equipment that produces food.

We are witnessing the rebirth of agriculture and the daring utilization of a dormant asset by employing the most basic ability of all: the ability to fill empty bellies. The trade agreements with China and Russia are good politics and even better economics.

Twenty-five years ago the United States set out to reconstruct and rebuild the world economy. It created, among other things, the Marshall Plan, which did so much to rebuild Europe.

When the Common Market concept came along, the United States endorsed and supported it in word and deed. Today, the United States finds itself increasingly shut out of world markets.

Anti-U.S. Stance

The French preach "Europe for the Europeans." The Japanese will yield to no one in their drive for even larger balance-of-payments surpluses. The Canadians are intractable in their increasingly anti-American stance. The United States has no desire to disrupt the smooth economic progress of the world. It cannot go back on the trade agreements it has signed. But it can seek new trading partners.

The Russians, for example, are now considering bartering liquefied natural gas for a variety of U.S. products. China used to buy 25 percent of its imports from the United States and ship 18 percent of its exports to the United States.

I believe that we are witnessing a new alignment in world trade. The willingness to sell food and nonstrategic goods to Russia and China puts us in competition

with the rest of the world, which has had a monopoly on trade with China and Russia for a little too long.

We have, in my judgment, dealt ourselves a new hand in world trade and done it with a trump card.

It is obvious to anyone who reads and thinks that the vigor and vitality of the American economic system are critical to the foreign policy objectives of the United States.

Would the United States be able to start the long walk to peace with China and Russia if the American economy were in trouble? I doubt it.

Recession Theory

It is truer than most people realize that our position of leadership in the world is based on our economic superiority.

Recently, many people on Wall Street have been espousing a singularly silly theory, to wit, that President Nixon will produce a recession in 1973 in order to solve inflation. That silly idea ignores some basic facts.

The first basic fact is that the recession of 1970 did not solve the inflation problem.

The second basic fact is that the President started the drive for economic expansion in May, 1970, intensified it with the full-employment budget of the fall of 1970 and pulled out all the stops with the announcements of August, 1971.

The third basic fact is that we now have wage and price controls.

In short, I do not believe there is any compromise with full employment. This administration is dedicated to the work ethic and the work ethic requires the ability to find work.

Full employment is the goal of the Employment Act of 1946, the desire of the American people and the objective of President Nixon. His objective is a meaningful job for every man and woman who is able to work. That requires driving for maximum production and purchasing power.

This brings me to the inflation battle. Ever since I have known President Nixon, I have seen him deeply concerned about inflation. Inflation was an issue in 1968 and again in 1969.

Since his election to the presidency, he has fought the battle to slow down inflation. The methods and techniques used to win that battle have changed, but the goal has been inviolate: Inflation must be stopped, the inflation psychology must be destroyed.

Period of Controls

Four long years have been spent in waging this battle, and it has not yet been totally won. The battle will not be abandoned and it will be continued as long as necessary.

The administration—unlike Sen. McGovern—has been unwilling to set a specific date for the end of wage and price controls because it is (A) not willing to make idle or dishonest promises it cannot keep and (B) not willing to spark a new inflation psychology.

Again, the best taxpayer is an expanding economy. I don't believe there is going to be a federal tax increase in 1973. On the contrary, the President's record would suggest additional tax relief.

In my judgment, the next four years will be totally unlike the past four years. I look for vigorous, renewed expansion of our free-enterprise system under Richard Nixon. Nixonomics are good economics.

based upon the near-term ending of controls.

On the contrary, it is impossible to precisely date or define the termination or direction these controls will take. Both depend on time, circumstances and the degree of success that has been achieved. Controls will end, I believe, when the inflation psychology has been destroyed.

This brings me to interest rates. The banks are falling over each other to raise interest rates. They have forgotten that the President has the authority to control interest rates.

I ask the reader one question: If you were the President who had labored long and hard to produce an economic upturn and had used wage and price controls to contain inflation, would you permit a rise in interest rates that's severe enough to abort the economic expansion?

You know the answer: No. This economic expansion cannot be curtailed until it reaches full employment. Neither inflation nor rising interest rates can stand in the way of a fully-employed economy.

As the President has indicated clearly since August, 1971, he prefers a fully-employed economy with controls to a less than fully-employed economy without controls.

And if I read the latest profit and wage figures correctly, American industry as well as American labor are thriving on the former combination.

Tax Policy

The fifth point I want to discuss is the most interesting of all, namely, tax policy.

The longer I am in the economic, investment and financial consulting business, the more I realize that people's memories tend to be both short and warped.

The great economic debate about taxation was started by the Brookings Institution not too long ago, when they came to the conclusion that no matter who was elected in November, federal taxes had to go up. Their study analyzed the outlook for spending for some of the very programs which Brookings economists had fathered at the least provocative looking like, if not survivors from Waterloo, then escapees from a Meisner canvas of Sedan. White horsehair plumes adorn their helmets in some regiments while others have a Roman-looking scroll finial.

In 1969 and 1970, the President permitted the removal of the income-tax surcharge. In 1969, the administration sponsored the Tax Reform Act of 1969, which placed a 50 percent ceiling on federal taxes as a percentage of personal income. In 1971, there were corporate and personal income tax cuts and in 1972 there are additional personal income tax cuts.

The President has both the record and the authority for holding the spending line.

Federal Spending

In 1968, 1969 and 1970, federal spending in terms of the gross national product remained around \$88 billion. In fiscal 1969 (July 1, 1968, to June 30, 1969), the President ran a small surplus compared with a \$25 billion deficit for 1968 under President Johnson. In fiscal 1970, the President ran a small deficit.

The key is that President Nixon has made a spending ceiling work in the past. And here's a critical point: Under the authority of the Anti-Deficiency Act of 1950, the President can impose money authorized by Congress and can, in fact, switch money from one legislative area to another. In short, even though Congress foolishly refused to give the President the spending ceiling he desired, he can, in fact, impose such a ceiling.

Again, the best taxpayer is an expanding economy. I don't believe there is going to be a federal tax increase in 1973. On the contrary, the President's record would suggest additional tax relief.

In my judgment, the next four years will be totally unlike the past four years. I look for vigorous, renewed expansion of our free-enterprise system under Richard Nixon. Nixonomics are good economics.

Which Natives Return

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—A curious footnote to the winddown of the Indochina war is a revival of hopes among political leaders exiled from that area of finding new opportunities to play roles in its development.

This applies not only to the considerable gathering of émigrés in Paris (mostly from Vietnam) who have been attempting to influence foreign nations as well as sympathetic factions in their own lands. More significant is the attempt of national figures who once guided their countries' destinies to return to the seats of power.

Of these, by far the most important in Southeast Asia is Prince Norodom Sihanouk, now an exile in Peking. Sihanouk had previously been king of Cambodia and then its chief of government and virtual dictator until ousted by a military coup d'état.

The prince has remained active ever since fleeing to China. His previous method of ruling had been unusual and flamboyant but it was clearly guided by the fear that Vietnam, whether dominated by Hanoi or Saigon, might threaten his own weaker land's independence. A thread of nationalism always ran through his policy.

Chances Improved

Sihanouk's chances in Phnom Penh have recently improved because Lon Nol, head of the push that ousted him, is physically ill and his regime is slowly eroding away. There is little doubt that both Peking and Hanoi would accept him once again as Cambodia's boss, and whatever the precise final terms of settlement between North and South Vietnam, Saigon would have to go along.

Another exile whose voice has been heard after years of silence is Bao Dai, former chief of state of Vietnam and a well-heeled refugee in southern France. Bao Dai let it be known that he would be willing to return to Saigon and work for its rehabilitation as the political kaleidoscope changes.

Bao Dai is undoubtedly brave, as proven by his former hobby of cave-shooting tigers. This was accomplished in a cave with a lamp attached to the head and aiming at the animal's eyes. There is only one time for one shot; a near-miss is no good to the hunter. However, the ex-emperor displayed none of this courage when it came to helping the Vietnamese fight their battles over the past

quarter of a century. One warlord armies supporting were chopped down to size. Ngo Dinh Diem took over; American tutelage, he was tent to fade away.

Sihanouk and Bao Dai—chances of return are respectively very good and almost nil but part of an internal group of political exiles dreaming of return to rule. They include former Argentinian dictator Peron, living in Madrid; Greek King Constantine II, in Rome; former Greek Minister Karamanlis, in Athens; and a host of lesser figures from Milton Obote, ex president of Uganda, to a dwindling pride of royal tenders to nonexistent throne.

It is an old adage that a bad counselor and the scant evidence that any personages named above gained much knowledge their former experience. If a refugee state bet on the winning side, chances of comeback are easily improved. That is the case with Sihanouk who has not only kept his head with the Chinese but has led abroad to speak his case. History is studied with a leaders who improved tactical expertise far from native lands: Gandhi from Africa; Lenin from Switzerland; Trotsky from the United States; Sun Yat-sen from the West; Chiang Kai-shek (who has Chinese moment, after all) the military colleges of Japan.

Careers Abroad

There are even exiles who forced by circumstance to and carved out a distinct career abroad. The British Tory, Benjamin Disraeli, remained loyal to Britain, Revolutionary America, knighted by London and a grand chamberlain of Bavaria. The approaching wind of Indochina will almost certainly see the return to that at various exiles, from Sihanouk to Vietnamese intellectuals who haunt Paris cafés.

By curious coincidence same moment in history the aged Peron going to Argentina—to die in splendor, else—and even, celebrily, a later attempted back by Karamanlis. Wh exiles have learned, we know; but it is a safe bet none is a Sun Yat-sen, or a Gandhi.

Letters

The Cavalry

If, as proclaimed by James I, the greatest pleasure vouchsafed mankind is scratching where it itches, surely running in close second place is the satisfaction afforded by pointing out other people's errors. Thus I may say that the article of "Why the Swiss Kept the Cavalry" is mistaken in supposing that the Swiss Dragoons constitute "... the last cavalry force left in Europe."

Portugal maintains cavalry and much more stylish-looking—if one may judge from your photograph—than the Swiss. I don't know how numerous its force may be and whether its functions are tactical or only ceremonial but they certainly turn out in droves at the least provocative looking like, if not survivors from Waterloo, then escapees from a Meisner canvas of Sedan. White horsehair plumes adorn their helmets in some regiments while others have a Roman-looking scroll finial.

Occasionally also I see a four-horse break come dashing up the hill beside Ajuda Palace near my house. On the box are two cavalrymen, one holding the reins while a third rides postilion on the leader horse.

Surely the English still retain the Household Cavalry and I seem to recall seeing a mounted body of the Garde Republicaine in Paris.

THOMAS DEVINE
Aldo d'Ajuda, Portugal.

A Bravo!

Mafia threats notwithstanding, can we be permitted a loud bravo for the courageous and penetrating articles written by the *Chicago Star* on various aspects of Italian political life. In particular her article on Valpreda was outstanding for its presentation of hard facts and at last we feel we understand something of this scandalous affair which has offended the moral feelings of thousands of Italians. It is a pity that the Italian press has been unable (with the possible exception of the *Manifesto*) to put the case so succinctly.

Democracy is fighting for its life in this country. As Miss Sterling puts it "things are

literally not as black as they seem" and Miss Sterling is those who love Italy as her well. All we need is a time.

Now that a cease-fire in nam is, hopefully, about to place and the U.S. election soon be over, could we have refreshing articles from a reporters as Claire Sterling?

ORAZIO MAZZ
Rome.

Dollop Diploma

One must be informed, but ing your excellent news quite a depressing business. your Oct. 25 issue, for ex Letter bombs and Ulster, of Peace" and "Small War, dreary presidential cam and "In Asia Still Another Democracy." Then, "Ca make Nations Believe" which, of course, answer positive NO. I never have probably never will. An waste of money on our p and then on Page 6 the wul Waverley Root, who I always "comforted the he

After reading about borag I suggest the following pr tion for world peace. A dol borage group served before to all heads of state thro the world, with double doll Africans and Asians, to "the phrenic and lun person."

RAYMOND LIFE
Lugano.

On Amnesty

"The few hundred," as Nixon announced, "who to serve or who deserve country must pay a pen their choice." The Rep party's ancestor President successors' evolution has no backwards. Mr. Lincoln's towards none and charity seems to clearly indicate a party of Abraham Lincoln the same political party of Richard Nixon. But the Lincoln has opted to no organization; he merely worked his life out. Christian and Amnesty Howard G. Amsterdam.

Controversial in Politics

The Late Ezra Pound, 87,
A Titan of Modern Poetry

By Paul L. Montgomery
NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Like many poets, the American literary giant Ezra Pound, who died yesterday in a hospital in Venice at the age of 87, wrote his own epitaph. It was a poem titled "E. P. Ode Pour l'Élection de Son Sépulture (Ode on Choosing his Tomb)," written just after World War I.

Three years, out of key with his time,
I strove to resuscitate the dead art
poetry: to maintain "the sublime"
the old sense. Wrong from the start—
I, hardly, but seeing he had been born
a half savage country, out of date.

Not resolutely on wringing lilies
from the scorn . . .
vibrating the rocks small leeway
I chopped seas held him, therefore, that year,
true Penelope was Maubert,
fished by obstinate isles;
served the elegance of Circe's hair
rather than the mottoes on sun-dials.

affected by "the march of events,"
passed from men's memory in the twentieth century
son age; the case presents
adjunct to the muses' diadem,
he poem has one inaccuracy.
Pound was not to pass from his memory
"in the 30th year of his life." He was to endure
a half-century more, to some moonlight, to others a rebuke.

Here is little question that he was one of the half-dozen important figures in the history of literature of this century.
He was the last survivor of diverse band—Pound, William Yeats, James Joyce, T. S. Eliot, D. H. Lawrence—who turned course of English and American writing from the Victorian to modern.
At the same time, he was known among Americans solely as an enemy of a drum-beater for Hitler, Mussolini, a persistent anti-Semite and a traitor to the cause of his birth.

2 Sides of the Man
One was able to resolve the sides of the man. His friends and apologists for everything said, and his enemies did everything he had done, the most objective could only judge that he was a man of contradictions.

He was known among his vast circle of friends as a man who gave help in time of need, a man who could not people suffer. And yet, in the face of terror when mothers with children in their arms were being led into the Nazi gas chambers, he was capable of telling American people: "Every hour go on with this war as if you were lost to you and your child, and every sane act you put to commitment in homage to Hitler and Hitler."

He was moments of great joy in his poetry, but also ends of noisy railing at "Hebrews"—names he used to those holding economic different from his. His was founded on purity and refinement of language, yet for the better part of his life he wrote and spoke much that was nearly empty of life.

poetry Pound wrote between 1910 and 1920 was to serve as a model to young writers. Eliot wrote that "Mr. Pound is responsible for the 20th-century revolution in poetry than any other individual."

"Last Generation"
In the 1920s, he was an old prophet of America's Generation. And two of his poems, "Hugh Selwyn Mauberley" and the "Pisan Cantabiles" have taken their place as masterpieces of the language.

the importance of Pound has been as much in what he did as in what he said.

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did for others as in what he did himself. His career between 1910 and 1925 as a literary entrepreneur has never been matched. It was Pound who served as secretary and literary guide to William Butler Yeats during the Irish poet's most productive period. It was Pound who discovered a young poet named T. S. Eliot and who shaped the poem that was to become "The Waste Land." It was Pound who was chiefly responsible for the publication of what is generally considered the greatest English novel of this century—James Joyce's "Ulysses."

Ezra Weston Loomis Pound was born on Oct. 30, 1895, in Hailey, Idaho. When Ezra was 18 months old, his family moved East, eventually settling in the middle-class Philadelphia suburb of Wynnote. His father became assistant assayer in the United States Mint.

Interest in Languages
At the Cheltenham Military Academy and Cheltenham High School in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Ezra nourished an interest in languages—particularly Latin—and in literature. Because of his proficiency in Latin, he was admitted to the University of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1911 at the age of 15.

"The youth—'whey-faced and lanky by his own description—was not a popular figure on campus. Although the six-footer's sensitive good looks, piercing green eyes and untended mass of red hair commanded attention, he remained aloof from his classmates. Aside from fencing in the gymnasium and ushering at the football games, he took no part in Penn activities."

In 1903, Pound met William Carlos Williams, a medical student at Penn who was to become an important American poet. "Before meeting Pound is like B. C. and A. D.," Williams wrote to his family.

Another friend of the period was Hilda Doolittle, who was later to achieve renown as the poet "H. D." They had a brief romance, and later Miss Doolittle was to marry Richard Aldington, a member of Pound's circle in London.

Unsystematic Scholar
After two years at Penn, Pound transferred to Hamilton College in Clinton, N.Y. Here he acquired his abiding interest in the poetry of Dante and the medieval troubadours of Provence. He received a bachelor's degree in 1915 and returned to Penn, getting an M.A. in 1916. He was a serious, though unsystematic, scholar. To his friends, it seemed that he had read almost every book of literary history, and every important work in the histories of languages—old, middle and modern English, medieval and modern French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, Provencal.

In the fall of 1907 Pound became an instructor at Wabash College in Crawfordsville, Ind., but he lasted only four months. His departure was precipitated by his landlady's discovery of a prostitute in his room. Pound said he had found the woman hungry and shivering, and had given her shelter as an act of charity. The college authorities thought differently, and he was dismissed.

Early in 1908, with a few dollars in his pocket, he shipped out for Europe as a deck hand on a cattle boat.

Pound became a well-known figure in London literary society, and he appeared to go out of his way to attract attention. He was a man of many names, a single turn-of-phrase carrying and Byronic colors to sell off his red beard. One of his outfits was described as "trousers made of billiard cloth, a pink coat, a blue shirt, a tie hand-painted by a Japanese friend, an immense sombrero."

Married His Student
Pound taught literature courses at the Regent Street Polytechnic Institute. Among his students was Dorothy Shakespeare, whom he later married, in 1914.

By the end of 1910 Pound was well started on his mission to reform English poetry. In contrast to what he called the "arthritic milieu" of the writing of his time, he proposed three new principles:

1. Direct treatment of the "thing" whether subjective or objective.
2. To use absolutely no word that does not contribute to the presentation.
3. As regarding rhythm, to compose in the sequence of the musical phrase, not in the sequence of a metronome.

His chief enemies were literary language, poetic inversion of word order and adjectives.

"The concrete image, unruled by an adjective, was a thing he would have died for," a contemporary recalled. "Rhetoric was a

DEATH NOTICE
Fletcher Harper regrets to announce the death of his beloved son, William B. HENRIOT, who died at the American Hospital, on November 2nd. The funeral service will be held at the American Cathedral, 23 Ave. George-V, Paris 16e, Monday morning November 5th, at 11 a.m. Interment private at St-Germain-des-Près Cemetery.
New York papers please copy.

HENRIOT—Mr. Roger Fatus, Managing Director of the Benedict Bureau, 15 Rue du Mont-Thomas, Paris 1er, regrets to announce the death of his partner, Mrs. William B. HENRIOT, who passed away on Nov. 2nd in New York City. The funeral service will be held at the American Cathedral, 23 Ave. George-V, Paris 16e, on Monday, Nov. 5, at 11 a.m. Interment private.



Agence France-Press.

thing he would gladly have murdered."
In addition to his own work, Pound was also working for others. He became the European editor of Poetry, the magazine Harriet Monroe began publishing in Chicago in 1912. Later he was to hold the same post for Jane Heap and Margaret Anderson's The Little Review.

Discovery of Frost
Pound was forever discovering people. "Have just discovered another American," he wrote in his peculiar style in March, 1913. "Turry Amurik, with I think, the seeds of grade." That was Robert Frost, whom Pound introduced to the world in a review soon afterward.

On Sept. 22, 1914, Pound wrote to Harriet Monroe: "An American called Eliot called this p.m. I think he has some sense but he has not yet sent me any verse." That was T. S. Eliot. On Sept. 30, Pound wrote again: "I was jolly well right about Eliot. He has sent in the best poem I have yet had or seen from an American."

The poem was "Portrait of a Lady," which Pound soon printed—the first publication of Eliot's work. Probably the most famous poem of modern times is "The Waste Land," first published in October, 1922. It had long been known that when Eliot finished the first draft of the poem, he gave it to Pound to read and Pound persuaded him to discard at least half of it.

A year ago, a facsimile and transcript of that original draft was published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, and it included, for the first time, the annotations of Pound. From the annotations, it was clear that Eliot, not fully an admirer of Pound, surrendered to Pound considerably on the structure of the poem, but was stubborn to the end about the texture of the work, about the precise words that he wanted to use.

Rhythm and Obscurity
Connective phrases, for instance, were sacrificed by Eliot to the demands of the staccato rhythms that Pound preferred, and so while the poem gained in intensity, it gained also in obscurity.

Pound also helped to encourage James Joyce. In 1913, Yeats asked Pound to see if he could help the impoverished Irish writer. Soon, after seeing Joyce's work, Pound was working tirelessly to raise money so the writer could continue it.

When Joyce finished "Ulysses" in 1916, Pound persuaded Margaret Anderson to print it serially in "The Little Review." In 1925 Pound moved to Rapallo on the Italian Riviera, which was to be his home for 20 years. Aside from his work on a critical edition of Guido Cavalcanti, which appeared in 1932, he neglected his poetry after moving to Italy. Instead he became an economic crank.

Economic Theories
He entered into correspondence with hundreds of others who had similar ideas about economics. He never bothered to check the information his correspondents provided, but he built grand economic theories on it.

His friends became fearful of him. In 1933, Yeats went to Rapallo to seek Pound's advice on a new work. Pound wrote one word on it—"putrid"—and handed it back. The next year Joyce was invited to dinner by Pound and pleaded with Ernest Hemingway to come along because he feared to be alone with the poet.

Pound triggered the effusions of the hate-mongers and right-wingers of the 1930s as undisputed facts. He became a vicious anti-Semite, blaming the Jews for all economic wrongs. He also became a Fascist.

In 1934, Pound returned to the United States to receive an honorary degree from Hamilton College. He tried to press his eco-

Dr. Willy E. Baensch
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Dr. Willy E. Baensch, 78, an internationally known radiologist who once assisted Dr. Marie Curie, died yesterday of a cerebral hemorrhage in a hospital.
Dr. Baensch was professor emeritus and consultant to the

radiology department of Georgetown University. He had been a member of the Georgetown faculty since leaving his native Germany in 1946.
Dr. Baensch also served as an assistant to Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen, discoverer of Roentgen rays and 1901 winner of the Nobel prize in physics.

Robert E. Light
NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Robert E. Light, 47, a writer and executive director of the Martin Luther King Foundation, has died here after a long illness.
Mr. Light, a writer on political affairs, science and technology, had been director of the foundation since its inception in June, 1970. It was formed by Mrs. Coretta King, Dr. King's widow, to perpetuate his goals and ideals.

Bill Durnan
TORONTO, Nov. 2 (AP).—Bill Durnan, 57, whom many hockey fans acclaimed as the greatest goalie of modern times, died last night after a long illness.
He reached the National Hockey League as a 29-year-old rookie with the Montreal Canadiens in 1943. He retired after seven record-setting seasons, saying that "my nerves are all shot." He was elected to hockey's Hall of Fame in 1964.

Munday I. Peale
NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Munday I. Peale, 66, who headed the Republic Aviation Corp. during its heyday as manufacturer of fighter jets at Farmingdale, N.Y., died yesterday in Laramie, Wyo., where he had lived since 1964 as president of the Bull Mountain Cattle Company.

Home Leaves
Peking After
Talk of Trade

Hails Chou Meeting;
Does Not See Mao

PEKING, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Britain's Foreign Secretary, left here today after saying that the warmth of his welcome had been matched by the depth and freedom of his discussion with Chinese leaders during his five-day visit.

Sir Alec, in a press conference at the residence of British Ambassador John Addis, said that in two-and-a-half hours of discussion last night with Premier Chou En-lai he had found "a great deal of common ground which should be exploited to the advantage of both countries." He said that while there were still some areas of disagreement, "the ice between us had been broken before I came; now the waters are warm and we can swim in them together."

The Briton was not tendered a meeting with Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung, a session which London's representatives had hoped for. The omission of such a meeting, which had been granted France's Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann on his visit last summer, was taken by observers to indicate that France remains the West European nation with the closest ties to Peking.

The Russian Question
But the Chinese leaders who did see Sir Alec reportedly hinted that they preferred Britain's less conciliatory policies toward the Soviet Union, over France's program of seeking closer links with Moscow.

Sir Alec, who was seen off by Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, flew to Hong Kong, where he will spend 24 hours.
Referring to his talks today with Trade Minister Pao Hsiang-kuo, Sir Alec said at his press conference that both countries agreed that mutual trade was "far too low" and both would look for ways to increase it.
Mr. Pao is to visit London in a few months and it is hoped that Mr. Chi will come to Britain next summer, he added.

Yugoslav Aide
Is Said to Quit
BELGRADE, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Koca Popovic, who has held several top posts in Yugoslavia since World War II, has resigned as a member of the State Presidium, sources said here today.

Observers link his reported resignation with those of several other Serbian party officials and of some party and government officials in other Yugoslav republics in the wake of President Tito's campaign to strengthen Communist discipline.

The resignation of Foreign Minister Mirko Tepavac was announced yesterday.

Mr. Popovic, 64, has been a member of the Yugoslav Communist party since 1953 and at various times since 1945 has held the posts of chief of staff, foreign minister and vice-president.

The sources could not say if he will continue to be a member of the Defense Council and of the Federation Council.

UN Assembly Asks All States
To Aid Liberation Movements

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The General Assembly today approved a resolution calling on all states and UN agencies to aid independence movements in colonial territories.

This aid, the assembly said, should go "in particular to the national liberation movements of the territories in Africa, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity."

The resolution was offered by a large group of "Third World" and Communist countries and was approved by 89 votes to five, with 23 abstentions. The five countries voting against were the United States, Britain, France, South Africa and Portugal.

The resolution urged all states and the specialized agencies and organizations within the UN "to provide moral and material assistance to all peoples struggling for their freedom and independence in the colonial territories and to those living under alien domination."

"Illegal Racist Minority"
It also asked all states and agencies to withhold assistance of any kind from the governments of Portugal and South Africa and "the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of colonial

domination and racial discrimination."

The resolution described colonialism as a threat to international peace and security.

The Assembly reaffirmed its recognition of the "legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples and peoples under alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal."

South African delegate Jim Steward, speaking before the vote, warned the Assembly against "the apparently largely unconscious drift of this organization to a position of condoning or endorsing violence."

He said that the euphemistic use of such words as "liberation" and the "necessary means" for action could not cloak the trend toward lending legitimacy and justification to violence.

Korean Officials
Meet 2d Time
SEOUL, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Officials of South and North Korea met in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang today for the second time to try to improve relations between the two parts of Korea.

The second meeting of the South-North coordinating committee in the North Korean parliamentary building lasted for 10 minutes. According to news reports filed by a 10-man official South Korean press corps covering the talks, another session will be held tomorrow.

Tanker Blast Kills 10
TAIPEI, Nov. 2 (AP).—Ten workers were killed and 41 injured today when an explosion rocked a Norwegian tanker undergoing repairs at the Taiwan Shipbuilding Co. docks at the northern port of Keelung. Police said the explosion occurred when gas leaked from a welding torch.

3 Die in Tanker Blast
BRINDISI, Italy, Nov. 2 (AP).—An Italian oil tanker exploded in flames yesterday as it was leaving the harbor here on the heel of the Italian peninsula. Three crewmen were killed and several others were seriously injured.

Gas Hinders Rescue
SAPPORO, Japan, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Rescue workers tonight fought their way into a gas-filled coal mine at nearby Ishikari in search of 31 miners believed trapped earlier today by an explosion. Police said they assumed that the miners were all dead because the mine filled with gas after the blast.

Rescue operations were being hindered by white smoke, believed to be deadly methane gas.

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FILMS IN PARIS

Alain Delon as Schoolmaster

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 2 (UPI).—In "Le Professeur" (at the Montparnasse, the Cluny-Palace and the Concorde-Pathé) a male teacher at a Rimini high school, though apt at maintaining order in the classroom, becomes enamored of a student who leads him on a frantic chase, much of it in speeding autos.

She has problems of her own. Her mother is a bad-tempered slattern who is blackmailing a wealthy playboy, a dissipated brute, into marrying her daughter. The poor teacher is soon in the soup, bound in a web of shady complications from which the author-director, Valerio Zurlini, is incapable of liberating him by feasible means. The narrative, after a promising start, sinks into lurid melodrama.

It is one of the mysteries of movie-making that scenarios often provide an intriguing premise but are unable to develop it. This being well known it is surprising that films go before the cameras

with the writing only half done. Imagine even a playwright of Eugene O'Neill's stature delivering an unfinished script with the understanding that he would complete it during rehearsals. Yet such is common film practice.

Alain Delon begins with an interesting characterization as the tough, young schoolmaster who with casual manner rules his troublesome classes with an iron hand. The author, having then run out of material, reduces the star to a chauffeur, set behind the wheel of a dashing automobile for the remaining reels. Sonia Petrova is the schoolgirl, Alida Valli is her dissolute mother, Lea Massari is the teacher's nagging wife and Renato Salvatori is the teacher's boon companion in off-duty hours.

"La Cérémonie" (at the Quinette 4) is the most striking film to come from Tokyo in a long while. Its director, Nagisa Oshima, relates in a series of flash-

Alain Delon as the teacher in Valerio Zurlini's "Le Professeur."



backs and flash forwards the chronicle of an upper-middle-class Japanese household from 1946 to 1971, with its crumbling traditions which poison and destroy. It is a story as blood-stained and barbaric as a tragic Greek legend and incest and outraged honor motivate its traffic. It throbs with a violence, now repressed, now naked. From its selection of episodes a fascinating general picture of mad passion and corrupting illusions emerges and, though the pace is leisurely and even strained by long exchanges of dialogue, one remains absorbed. The translation of the French subtitles, which dance by at the bottom of the screen at lightning speed, is inadequate and details of several incidents are obscured. Even the title seems a mistranslation; the film is filled with ceremonies—those of marriage and death—and "Les Cérémonies" would be more appropriate. Here is a remarkable and impressive drama, a Japanese contribution to the screen that is worthy of deep study.

"Absences Répétées" directed by Guy Gilles, (at the Luxembourg II, the S.F. Elysées, the Plaza and the Studio République)

outlines the downfall of a Parisian adolescent who seeks oblivion in drug addiction. The film is an instructive and sympathetic investigation of contemporary youth's neo-nihilism that concentrates on the lyric reveries of the narcotic victim: Cocteau's journal on opium smoking might have been its inspiration. In any case, it presents a novel cinematic approach and it casts a weird and bewitching spell. Patrick Pann's portrayal of the determined dropout has exotic poignancy and convincing consistency, and Guy Gilles succeeds in evoking a variety of brooding moods with both his scenario and his camera.

The French censors have at last

5th-Century Buddha Discovered in Ceylon

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Nov. 2 (AP).—A 10-inch bronze statuette of Buddha from the 5th century AD and described by experts as "priceless," has been found at Sri Lanka's sacred city of Anuradhapura.

The experts said the statuette bore a striking resemblance to the famed Samadhi image depicting Buddha in meditation.

permitted the release—in abbreviated form—of the Andy Warhol-Faulstich film "Trash," which is now at the Dragon, the Saint-Germain, Evette, the Cinévox and the Elysées-Litochine in English. This celebrated product of the American screen's underground has exercised a considerable influence on the American screen's "overground," very noticeably on Mike Nichols' "Carnal Knowledge," for example.

Of plot there is very little and there is only a minimum of dramatic progress. The scene for the most part is a New York tenement room and the principals are a trio of male transvestites. Morrissey has said that in a sense the script is a broad improvisation of a Hollywood comedy about three show girls, "Girls About Town," written by Zoe Akins. The dialogue, however, bears no resemblance to anything that the elegant Miss Akins ever penned and she would probably be both shocked and amused at the transformation her situations have undergone. "Trash," a bold venture in style and technique, is a fair sample of the American film's avant-garde. It is the first of the Warhol productions to reach the Parisian public and is probably destined for great success.

There is an Australian baobab, called "the bottle tree," since the swollen lower part of the trunk slopes inward at its top with the curve of the shoulder of a bottle, from which rises a thinner upper trunk as though it were growing out of the "bottle."

Edible, Thirst-Quenching Baobab

It grows indefinitely, hence its name.

Baobab means the thousand-year-old tree.

but in what language is uncertain?

The baobab may not be the strangest tree in the world, but it is certainly the fattest. It never grows higher than 30 feet but can reach a circumference of 75. Top-heavy branches rise from its summit, sometimes 80 feet long, bending over to sweep the ground and enclose the trunk in a tent of greenery. African families frequently elect to move into spacious hollow trunks or hew out huts in the living wood, which does no harm to a virtually indestructible tree.

The baobab, like the olive, seems to have achieved immortality. It grows indefinitely, hence its name. Baobab means the thousand-year-old tree, but in what language is uncertain. In Italy, a country accustomed to brambles with Ethiopia, the word is said to be Abyssinian. The French, familiar with the Middle East and North Africa, put it down as Arabic. English authorities incline to think it is an Equatorial African word, though from which language they do not specify.

This last seems the likeliest, given the range of the baobab, which grows everywhere south of the Sahara in Africa, where Dr. Livingstone saw it and said it reminded him of a gigantic carrot planted upside down. The most important of its dozen species is probably the African *Adansonia digitata*.

There is an Australian baobab, called "the bottle tree," since the swollen lower part of the trunk slopes inward at its top with the curve of the shoulder of a bottle, from which rises a thinner upper trunk as though it were growing out of the "bottle."

which, so far as I know, is not named after the bottle, though it looks like one; but its shape is somewhat different, resembling the tall narrow stone bottles in which some Dutch liqueurs are put up, from whose top relatively short boughs spread out sideways.

Waverley Root

lously like a feather duster. This tree bears leaves only four months out of the year.

The baobab is almost 100 percent edible. It bears brownish-yellow gourd-like fruit with a woody skin, ranging in size from the dimensions of a large egg-shaped orange to 15 inches long. It is known as monkey's bread, for these animals dote on it; they also contribute to spreading the tree. Baobab seeds, which are buried in the pulp of the fruit, are hard and reluctant to germinate; but after passing through the alimentary tract of the baboon, softened by gastric juices and dropped with natural manure, they grow readily.

Man enjoys the fruit also. The pulp, somewhat gluey in texture, is pleasant to the taste and refreshing, but add, so it requires sweetening for eating fresh. The juice is used to make a cooling drink, particularly appreciated in Egypt and Morocco. The dried fruit goes into various dishes to heighten their flavor. Baobab pulp formerly appeared in pharmacies, under the curious name of earth of Lemnos, presumably referring to the Greek island.

where no baobabs grow. Spoiled fruit is used to make soap.

The leaves of the baobab are added to soups or employed to make a spinach-like relish. They can also be steeped in water along with the bark, producing a sort of tea reputed to be a pain killer. Air-dried in the shade, they are stamped into a powder, called lalo by Africans, used to thicken sauces or gravies, or simply to add a tart flavor to a dish.

In South Africa the seeds are used to make a crude form of baking powder. Roasted, they are eaten directly. Dried, crushed and ground, they add spice to stews. A trick of knowledge's travelers in the hotter parts of Africa is to hold a few baobab seeds under the tongue; their tartness staves off the sensation of thirst. When the need for water becomes really imperative, the traveler has recourse to the baobab tree itself, whose spongy bulging trunk is a veritable reservoir. Its curious wood is so soft that an iron-tipped cane can be driven through it. Tear off some of the wood, and you can wring water out of it as if from a damp towel. Elephants know this, and in the dry season not only eat the leaves and the bark, but chew pieces of the wood for its moisture.

Even dead and buried, the baobab does not abandon its gastronomic usefulness: Its ashes contain chlorides, so they can be used as a substitute for salt.

© 1972 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

Italian Art Restoration Institute Can't Afford to Pay Repair Bill

ROME, Nov. 2 (AP).—The Central Institute of Art Restoration has closed because of lack of funds to repair its 600-year-old headquarters.

The director, Pasquale Rotondi, said today that parliament had failed to pass a bill granting the \$85,000 necessary to repair the building.

"So I have decided to close the institute because I do not want to risk my life in such a ruined building," Mr. Rotondi said.

The institute is the only one in Italy authorized to grant a diploma of master of art restoration. Mr. Rotondi said that at least 100 students, 75 of them foreigners with scholarships, were registered in the 1972-73 course.

Experts from the institute carry out restorations of art works and monuments. The building, erected by the Borgia family, has housed the institute since it was founded in 1939.

AGENTS

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10253 - CLAIREFONTAINE, Angy (Oise), XVIIIth-century mansion beautifully restored and decorated, barely 1-hour drive from Paris. 10 rooms (6 bedrooms, 3 baths). Park 2 ha. Garage. Caretaker lodge. Price Fr. 1,200,000 or nearest offer.

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10280 - LE GRANGEOT DES PEINTRES, Pénzanas (Hérault), Ultra-modern villa, standing in 4,500 sq.m. of landscaped gardens. At only 19 km. from Mediterranean beaches. 8 rooms (4 bedrooms, 2 baths). Price: Fr. 520,000, or nearest offer.

10278 - CHATEAU DE FOUGERETTE, Etang-sur-Arroux (Saône-et-Loire). An ideal sporting estate in heart of Burgundy. 20 ha. park and formal gardens. Excellent for country hotel, school or clinic. 32 rooms (21 bedrooms, 12 baths). Tennis, Hunting and fishing. Price: Fr. 1,000,000, or nearest offer.

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AGENTS

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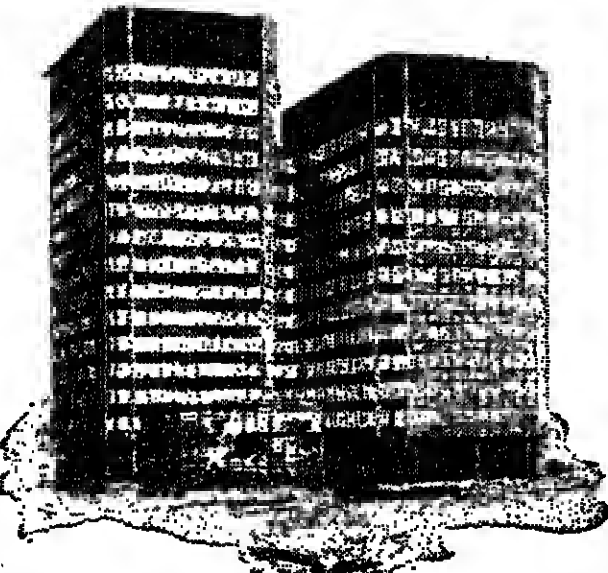
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01-493 3486 01-629 7167



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1HT, Box No. 1007, Baumgarten 5, 1010 Vienna, Austria.

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Location: 54 Koblenz (West-Germany, Rhein/Mosel)

Details: Multi-purpose industrial hall with office-building and boiler-house. Total site area 29,410 m² of which 6,565 m² are covered.

Usable Space: one-storey hall 5,500 m², office-space 700 m², boiler-house 250 m².

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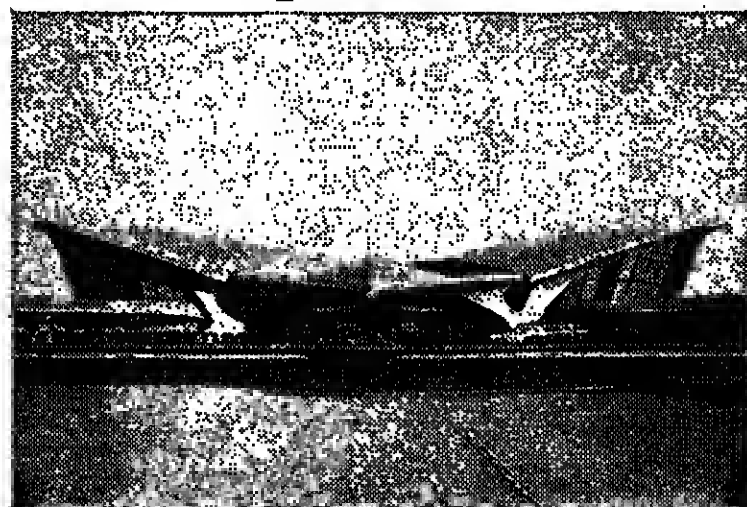
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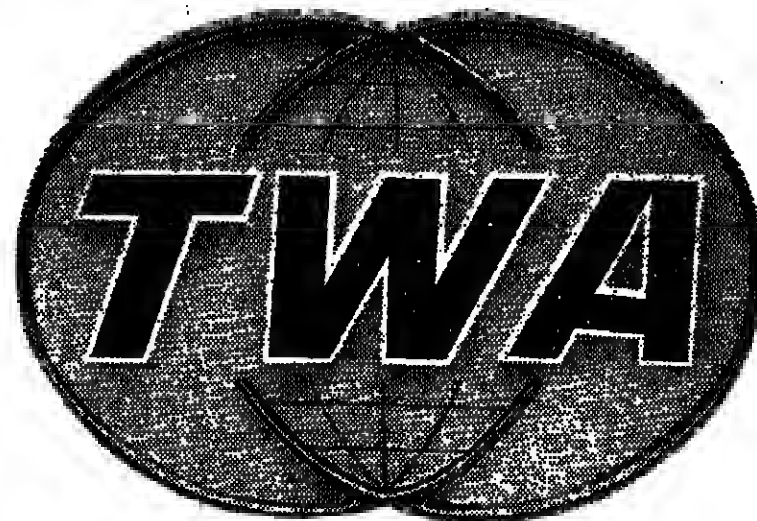
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London Interstate Bank Ltd
The Toronto-Dominion Bank
United California Bank SA
Wells Fargo Limited

(Continued on Page 101)

After Credit by Two Nations

h, Germans Act
in-Inflation Fight

By Carl Gewirtz
Nov. 2 (AP)—The
lines of the promised
inflation fight today
took form today
as central banks of France
and Germany raised their
interest rates.

Ministers from the en-
c, who met in Luxem-
bourg today, agreed to for-
mulate a coordinated campaign
to keep the rate of in-
flation down to 4 percent next

h they were unable to
in any uniform method
to curb the in-
flation. The money supply
in Germany is growing at
an annual rate of 10 per-
cent—and to hold down
inflation.

action seen MHA
a relatively mild first
direction of restrain-
ing supply growth and
tending the anticipation
of more stringent
in the near future.

st, the Bundesbank
re commercial banks
instead of 3.5 percent,
secured by government
8 percent, up from 5
in loans against se-
cured assets.

resident Karl Klassen
later—Lombard—rate
more because banks
could make more ex-
cess of this form of bor-
rowing. The Bundesbank
wishes to see the
bank believes the
excesses are sufficient for
being but would not
tighten credit further.
If necessary, he said,
would apply all re-
straints at its disposal
to restore the living
index to 4 percent.

he current 6.2 percent
and the expansion of
supply to 9 percent
current 15 percent rate,
so forecast that the
rest rates, which com-
munity will pass on to
members, would not im-
aginary's budding eco-
nomy. The discount rate
used half a point on
r having remained at
ow of 3 percent for
is, in a move to dis-
courage funds from en-
counter.

of fresh inflows
both to the controls
it and the renewed
the dollar—the bank
o pursue a policy that
thing the nation's in-
higher.

ch move, lifting the
o 6.5 from 5.75 per-
cent. Lombard rate to
5 percent, is more
n real. For more than
ineral banks have
ing their needs on
market, where the
rates have been
the official discount
the money market
nched sharply, over-
count rate, and to
c merely reflects an

erves Dip
illion in U.K.
Nov. 2 (Reuters)—
and dollar reserves
afforded their biggest
government allowed
float following the
s in June, according
urns issued today.
rd a drop in value
to \$2.25 billion.
ry said that when
of gold, dollars,
ices and special
ts was counted at
it week it was worth
ompared with \$2.34
th earlier.



THOUGHT FOR THE DAY—A Mao Tse-tung quote tops one of the Canton fair exhibits.

Tea, Talk and Tough Terms at China Fair

By William D. Hartley

KWANGCHOW, China, Nov. 2
(AP)—A shrewd American
trader called Julian Sobin has
just returned to the hotel from
one of the seemingly endless bar-
gaining sessions he has been
holding for the past week or so
with equally shrewd Chinese
traders.

"God, I've had 30 cups of tea
today," he mutters under his
breath. "If I have any more I'm
going to float into the hotel."
Flopping into a straight-backed
chair, Mr. Sobin reviews the day:
"Everybody shakes hands. It's
a big deal to shake hands. Every-
body asks about my wife. We talk
about the best in the room. We
then review the failure of com-
munications between America and
China for 23 years. We have a
conversation about mutual bene-
fit. By this time, we've gone through
a couple of cups of tea."

"Then, they make very clear
when we've stopped the horsing
around. The mood and the sub-
ject suddenly change, and they
say: 'Have you reviewed the sub-
ject we discussed yesterday?'"
And Mr. Sobin, who, like all the
foreign traders temporarily camp-
ed in this city, has spent the night
doing his homework, plunges into
tedious bargaining for the chemi-
cals he wants to buy.

That is pretty much the rou-
tine here at the semiannual,
month-long Chinese export com-
modities fair, the biggest event
there is for anyone anxious to
trade with China. There is lots
of small talk, lots of tea, an oc-
casional chiding over politics and
then, all at once, the Chinese get
down to business and it is all
work.

However it goes, it is the

Chinese who direct the proceed-
ings, buying or selling, and of
course, the Western trader who has
little choice but to follow their lead-
and, most often, to accept their
terms.

An estimated half of China's
imports and exports, which last
year came to about \$4.5 billion,
is negotiated at the two trade
fairs held here every year, or in
the days right after the fairs.
Even big capital-goods deals
negotiated and signed in Peking,
such as Boeing Co.'s recent \$150-
million sale of 10 jet aircraft,
originate from contacts made
here. "If you do not attend the
fair, you do not get the chance
to do other business," says a
veteran trader.

China has been holding the
fair in Kwangchow—known to
Westerners as Canton—since 1967.
To that first fair came barely
1,200 businessmen; last spring,
21,000 attended, and as many as
25,000 are expected to show up at
the fair going on here now. There
are perhaps 80 U.S. traders among

those 25,000 this time, up from 40
or so last spring, and, of course,
none at all before that.

In the first half of this year,
American corporations bought
\$16.8 million in Chinese goods,
which, while small, was more
than triple the figure for all of
1971. China's purchases from
U.S. companies have been even
larger, though most of them are
one-shot deals like the one with
Boeing.

What America has to offer
China, traders here agree, is
mostly technology. "They are at
the point where they want to
build in the whole tech-
nical structure of a modern in-
dustrial society," says David C.
Buxbaum, president of May Lee
Industries Inc., a New York
company that specializes in
China trade.

There is plenty at the trade
fair to surprise those Western-
ers who think of China as an in-
dustrial infant. Products on dis-
play are diverse and often
sophisticated. They range from
canned lychee nuts to digital
computers, electron microscopes
and a furnace for growing
crystal silicon for electronic parts.

The Chinese get the highest
possible rating from traders for
coming through with every-
thing they promise, and some-
times more. "In every case of
the chemicals we bought last
spring, what arrived was better
in quality than the Chinese said
it would be," says Herbert G.
Rocking Jr., vice-president of
Sohin Chemical.

Veteran traders say that has
always been true, to the extent
that some experienced buyers no
longer even seek out contractual
safeguards, if the Chinese can-
not deliver, says one, they al-
ways find a way to make amends.

concern would be able to compete more effectively
with "the extremely strong Japanese motorcycle
industry." The takeover is being partly financed
by Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI), a state
financing bank.

Plessey Expects Continued Uptrend
Sir John Clark, chairman of Plessey, says that
the profit improvement shown in the second half
of the company's 1971-72 financial year and in
the first quarter of fiscal 1973 is expected to
continue for the rest of the current year. Speak-
ing at the company's annual meeting, he also
commented that the company's U.S. operation is
now profitable and further improvement is ex-
pected.

Oil, Gas Found in Ethiopia
Exploratory tests in southern Ethiopia have
revealed gas and oil deposits. Emperor Haile Selassie
told the opening session of parliament Thurs-
day. Tena, searching in the province of Bale
near the Woyto River, found indications of oil
and natural gas. "The company is making fur-
ther studies to establish the amount and extent
of the oil. Similarly, on the borders of Eritrea,
north of Massawa, the Ethiopian Oil Corporation
is carrying out oil explorations both on land and
sea," the emperor said.

Decca Forecasts 'Good Results'
Decca Ltd. expects "good results" for the first
six months and higher fiscal 1973 profit, chair-
man Sir Edward Lewis told the annual meeting.
The firm earned \$7.3 million pre-tax on turnover
of \$81.8 million in the year ended March 31, 1972.
Sir Edward said substantial advances have been
made in sales of records, cassettes and cartridges,
color television sets and audio equipment, and he
expects the strength to be maintained.

U.K. Output Growth
Expected to Accelerate
LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—
British industry expects a con-
tinued acceleration in its output
growth in the October-February
period, results of a survey by the
Confederation of British Industry
(CBI) published today show.

The CBI said the survey of
1,330 companies showed that
trends in capacity working, new
orders output and stockpiling
were "consistent with a picture
of expansion."

Prices Drop 0.2% in U.S. During Month

Wholesale Index Dip
'Excellent,' Aide Says

By Peter Milius
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP).
—The U.S. inflation rate, as
measured by wholesale prices,
declined for the third month in a
row in October, and was the
lowest it has been since March,
the Labor Department said today.
In its last summary of price
performance before the election,
and one that left the administra-
tion smiling, the department said
that its wholesale price index rose
only 0.1 percent for the month
after seasonal adjustment, and
fell 0.2 percent on an unadjusted
basis.

The news for the month was
generally good—Bara Solomon,
a member of the President's Coun-
cil of Economic Advisers, called
it "excellent"—across the board.
Food prices at the consumer
end of the wholesale chain—
roughly the prices supermarkets
have to pay—rose 0.3 percent
after adjustment, after falling 0.3
percent in September.

Across the entire wholesale
span, however, farm product, food
and feed prices rose only 0.2 per-
cent, the least they have gone
up since April, and a sign that
grocery store prices may not go
up quite so fast for the next
month or two.

More important from an eco-
nomic standpoint were industrial
commodities prices, the heart of
the wholesale price index, which
declined 0.1 percent after seasonal
adjustment for the month, and
rose only 0.1 percent before ad-
justment.

The decline was their first
since the wage-price freeze of
Aug. 15 a year ago, and "particu-
larly pleased" the White House,
Mr. Solomon said.

Factory Orders Slow
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).
—The growth in new factory
orders slowed to 1.7 percent in
September following August's 3.4
percent advance, the largest gain
in seven months, the Commerce
Department said today.

The department said new book-
ings were a seasonally-adjusted
\$65.5 billion compared with an up-
ward-revised \$64.1 billion in
August.

Prices Drop 0.2% in U.S. During Month
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Cease-Fire Hopes Fuel N.Y. Rally

Dow Index Up 45
In Active Trade

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).
—A late rally pushed the stock
market, as measured by the Dow
Jones Industrial, to within an
eyelash of its 1972 high today
as trading volume continued
heavy on the New York Stock
Exchange.

Hopes for an Indochina cease-
fire shared honors with another
pre-election buying spurt as the
main underpinnings for the mar-
ket advance.

The Dow Industrials, behind by
0.50 at 2:30 p.m., rebounded
strongly in the final hour to
finish at 973.06 with a gain of
4.52. The Dow has romped ahead
more than 28 in three days, spur-
red by the expectation of peace
in Vietnam and a victory at the
polls on Nov. 7 by President
Nixon.

Also helping the upswing in
stock prices has been a combina-
tion of record third-quarter earn-
ings, dividend increases and a
brightening in consumer—as well
as investor—optimism.

The high mark so far this year
for the Dow stands at 973.51—
a level reached twice in August.

Chrysler Gains
Chrysler, the second most-active
issue, rose 1 1/2 to 35, benefitting
partly from increased 1972 earn-
ings estimates at one brokerage
concern.

General Motors moved up 1 7/8
to 78, while Ford gained 1 7/8
to 69 5/8. One portfolio manager,
prior to the market close, de-
scribed the performance of lead-
ing automotive issues so far this
year as "disappointing."

There was no direct news to
account for the better showing
in auto stocks—GM recently an-
nounced a profit drop of 43 per-
cent for its third quarter—but
one Wall Street source conjectured
that eventually the automakers
might receive their long-sought
price increases on new models.

Leading drug stocks continued
their strong market performance
this week with gains that in-
cluded Abbott Laboratories, up 3 1/8
to 78 1/8, Warner Lambert, 3 1/4
to 89 1/8, American Home Prod-
ucts, 2 3/8 to 118 3/8, and Pfizer,
1 1/2 to 43.

Volume ran at a heavy rate of
20.89 million shares following res-
terday's turnover of 21.36 million
shares. This trading was double
the turnover on some days during
the summer doldrums.

Prices were mixed in active
trading on the American Stock
Exchange. The Amex index rose
0.02 to 26.05, but declines narrow-
ly topped advances, 463 to 459.
Turnover was 4.49 million shares,
up from 3.96 million yesterday.

The bond market moved
sharply higher in active trading
today.

Corporate prices generally were
up 3/8 to 1/2 and the market
closed in a very strong position.
The government market was
firm with intermediate bonds up
about 1/4 on the day.

Company Reports

CNA Financial
Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 445.6 406.4
Profits (millions)... 28.12 19.65
Per Share... 0.63 0.47
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 1,284.6 1,180.8
Profits (millions)... 85.42 48.85
Per Share... 1.47 1.11

Lowenstein (M.I.)
Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 108.6 106.1
Profits (millions)... 1.68 2.0
Per Share... 0.51 0.81
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 341.0 323.9
Profits (millions)... 5.94 6.77
Per Share... 1.80 2.08

McDonnell Douglas
Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 578.1 504.9
Profits (millions)... 23.1 15.91
Per Share... 0.73 0.52
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 1,923.2 1,406.3
Profits (millions)... 77.9 53.56
Per Share... 2.46 1.75

Ralston-Purina
Fourth Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 516.0 447.8
Profits (millions)... 12.69 9.69
Per Share... 0.56 0.51
Year
Revenue (millions)... 1,833.4 1,746.1
Profits (millions)... 53.25 50.93
Per Share... 1.87 1.72

Signal Cos.
Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 352.0 302.5
Profits (millions)... 9.8 7.02
Per Share... 0.45 0.32
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 1,080.3 970.3
Profits (millions)... 29.99 17.01
Per Share... 1.33 0.78

Texas Instruments
Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 227.44 178.07
Profits (millions)... 11.73 7.23
Per Share... 1.06 0.71
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 879.56 682.09
Profits (millions)... 34.35 24.54
Per Share... 3.10 2.23

White Consolidated
Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 197.9 185.2
Profits (millions)... 6.8 5.0
Per Share... 0.47 0.34
Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 546.4 540.4
Profits (millions)... 23.0 19.4
Per Share... 1.61 1.39

Enrodollar Borrowing
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (Reu-
ters)—Gross liabilities of U.S.
banks to their foreign branches
fell by \$482 million in the week
ended Oct. 25 to \$14 billion, the
Federal Reserve reported yester-
day.

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fell by \$482 million in the week
ended Oct. 25 to \$14 billion, the
Federal Reserve reported yester-
day.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Electrolux to Buy Facit

Electrolux of Sweden is buying Facit, the Swed-
ish business machine company in danger of col-
lapse. Electrolux, controlled by the powerful Wal-
lenberg family, offered to exchange five Electrolux
shares for 16 Facit shares. Facit announced only
last Monday that it would be forced to disband
2,400 workers to try to save the company. Facit,
which manufactures electronics, typewriters and
calculating and accounting machines, has been
severely affected by competition from Japan. Elec-
trolux manufactures vacuum cleaners, refrigerators,
and freezers. The group employs 32,000 peo-
ple all over the world and is Europe's leading
producer of refrigerators.

Japan Auto Exports Seen Lower

Japan's largest auto makers, Toyota and Nissan,
expect their exports in the six-month period
ending next March 31 to decline 11 and 7 percent,
respectively, from a year earlier. Toyota expects
to ship about 380,000 motor vehicles in the Octo-
ber-March period, while Nissan expects to export
350,000 units. They attribute the expected declines
to sluggish U.S. sales, reflecting last December's
yen revaluation. They also cite anticipations of a
slowdown in the growth rate of exports to Europe.

Italian Motorcycle Firms to Merge

Moto Benelli has agreed to purchase all the
shares of Moto Guzzi, thus uniting two of the
largest Italian manufacturers of heavy motor-
cycles. The agreement is subject to approval by
both boards. Financial details were not disclosed.
Benelli is the smaller of the two concerns, with
annual sales of about 10 billion lire (\$17 million),
compared with Guzzi's 11.4 billion. Benelli presi-
dent Alessandro de Tomaso says that the joint

concern would be able to compete more effectively
with "the extremely strong Japanese motorcycle
industry." The takeover is being partly financed
by Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI), a state
financing bank.

Plessey Expects Continued Uptrend

Sir John Clark, chairman of Plessey, says that
the profit improvement shown in the second half
of the company's 1971-72 financial year and in
the first quarter of fiscal 1973 is expected to
continue for the rest of the current year. Speak-
ing at the company's annual meeting, he also
commented that the company's U.S. operation is
now profitable and further improvement is ex-
pected.

Oil, Gas Found in Ethiopia

Exploratory tests in southern Ethiopia have
revealed gas and oil deposits. Emperor Haile Selassie
told the opening session of parliament Thurs-
day. Tena, searching in the province of Bale
near the Woyto River, found indications of oil
and natural gas. "The company is making fur-
ther studies to establish the amount and extent
of the oil. Similarly, on the borders of Eritrea,
north of Massawa, the Ethiopian Oil Corporation
is carrying out oil explorations both on land and
sea," the emperor said.

Decca Forecasts 'Good Results'

Decca Ltd. expects "good results" for the first
six months and higher fiscal 1973 profit, chair-
man Sir Edward Lewis told the annual meeting.
The firm earned \$7.3 million pre-tax on turnover
of \$81.8 million in the year ended March 31, 1972.
Sir Edward said substantial advances have been
made in sales of records, cassettes and cartridges,
color television sets and audio equipment, and he
expects the strength to be maintained.

U.K. Output Growth Expected to Accelerate

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—
British industry expects a con-
tinued acceleration in its output
growth in the October-February
period, results of a survey by the
Confederation of British Industry
(CBI) published today show.

The CBI said the survey of
1,330 companies showed that
trends in capacity working, new
orders output and stockpiling
were "consistent with a picture
of expansion."

SAVE AND PROSPER
DISTRIBUTORS LIMITED
P.O. Box 764
HAMILTON, BERMUDA
N.A.V. Price
PRICES ON OCTOBER 30, 1972
S&P Jap. Ind. Pfd. \$21.80 \$22.85
Hampstead Co. Ltd. \$18.85 \$20.40
S&P Dollar Fund \$13.42 \$14.87
S&P Shilling Fund \$13.28 \$14.73
DEALING EVERY MONDAY
PRICES ON OCTOBER 26, 1972
Master Co. Ltd. \$14.35 \$15.25
DEALING EVERY WEDNESDAY

We are pleased to announce that

Richard M. Kulp

has joined our firm as

Vice President

International Department

with headquarters in San Francisco

HAMBRECHT & QUIST

SAN FRANCISCO • NEW YORK

Members New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

American Stock Exchange, Inc. • Pacific Coast Stock Exchange

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

46	24	MerrLyn	36	310	13	29%	29%	29%	+1 1/2
71	42%	MesaPet	10b	33	22	68%	67%	68%	+1 1/2
10%	81%	MesaTr	75a	43	11	8%	8%	8%	
29	16%	MesaM	35p	4	46	15%	15%	15%	
22%	163%	MGM		311	15	22%	21%	22%	+1
39	27%	MetroM	51b	23	22	31%	30%	31%	- 3/4

P - Q

33%	25%	PocG&E	1.72	134	18	31%	31%	31
26%	22%	PacifiL	1.68	92	18	24	27%	24
		PacEng'n		178	15	41%	41%	41

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1979	30	Motorola	1,600	50	43	169%	108%	+5	31%	23%	PeterPaul	120	30	16	74%	290%	F	
1978	81	MFJ Inc.	650	573	21	3%	34%	+14	72%	53	Perrie SS	140	13	40	69	9	F	
1977	19%	MITSUB	1,26	2	16	23%	20%	-	10%	10%	10%	10	21	27%	21%	1	F	
1976	10%	AND	100	11	16%	20%	20%	-	13%	17%	Pierzer	1,56	11	10	10	10	F	
1975	10%	Memfand	24	485	13	15	14%	14%	14	46	36%	Pitzer	54	771	29	43	41	F
1974	8%	Monstar pl	4	7	9%	9%	9%	-	44%	34%	Phelps O 210	19	11	30%	39	39	F	
1973	4%	Munster	14	9	28%	28%	28%	-	14%	14%	14%	14	16	15%	14	14	F	
1972	1%	Munster	1,50	5	18	9	20%	20%	114%	97%	PHILIP L	27	59	11	11%	11%	F	

[illegible]

46%	27%	Narco Sci	60	51	37	30%	99%	29%	1	56%	40%	Pillsbury	1,52	14	46%	45%	4%
61%	4%	NashuaCp	52	7	29	57%	57%	57%	1/2	201%	14%	PintGas	.84	50	15	27%	19%
9%	30%	Nel Airline		487	16	392%	30%	382%	+ 4%	27%	17%	PitneyB	.68	536	19	10%	17%
29%	20%	Nel Auto	.92%	75	33	22%	22%			18%	16%	PitFors	.80	1	11	16%	16%
18%	82%	Nel Can	.45	40	0	1.5%	15%	52%	1%	49%	21%	PitFors	.60b	173	15	24	23%

36%	26	N Can Pl	1.50		7	26%	29%	29%	-	1%	17%	6%	Plan Reach	107	13	7%	0%	3
36%	26	N CashRn	.80	317	36	26%	29%	34	-	3%	22%	14%	Playground	57	14	17%	16%	7%
80%	54	Nat Chem	.31	26	35	81%	29%	81	+ 1/2	81%	29%	81%	Pleasant	15	25	2%	2%	2%
29%	29	Nat Oil	.70			7	19%						Pleasant	fm, 12	10			
29%	29	Nat Oil	.70	123	14	17	16%	14%		14%	63%	Polaroid	32	486	86	124%	120%	13%
29%	29	Nat Fuel	1.74	14	8	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	23%	19%	Portcaine	10	3	19%	19%	19%
36%	26	Nat Genl	.50	1394	7	32%	31%	32%	34%	34%	23%	19%	Portcaine	210	8	87%	87%	87%
													PortGFL	1.52				

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The acquisition of

Lowmedica, Inc.

by

Phizer Inc.

has become effective.

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assisted in the negotiations and represented Howmedica, Inc. and stockholders. Howmed Corporation and Perchiner

Kuhlmann Corporation, in connection therewith.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466
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H. AZARD FRÈRES & Co

WILLIAM P. REYNOLDS & CO.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

-1972- Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	Sis. 100% P/E High Low Last Chg%	Net Div. in \$	-1972- Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	Sis. 100% P/E High Low Last Chg%	Net Div. in \$	-1972- Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	Sis. 100% P/E High Low Last Chg%	Net Div. in \$
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(Continued on next page.)

PEANUTS



B.C.



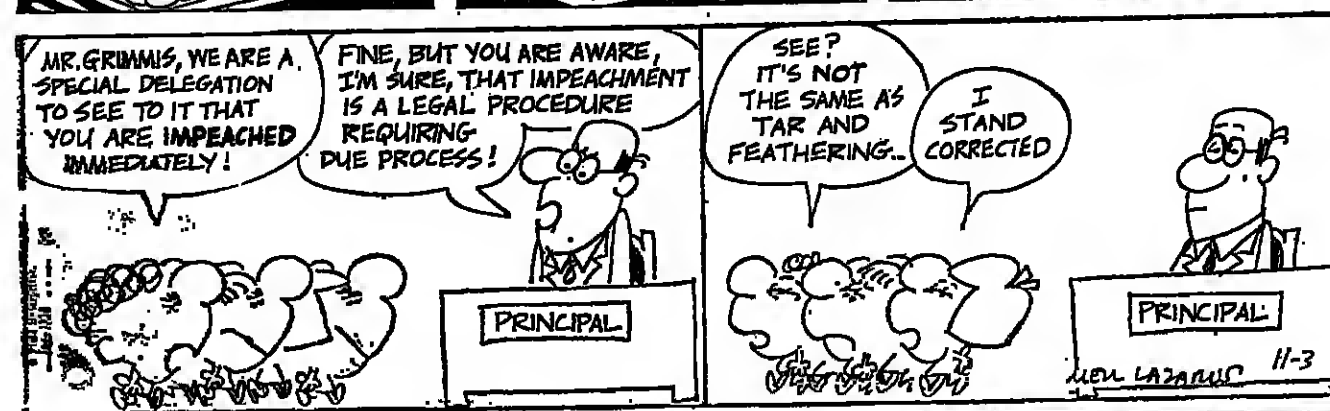
L.I.L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



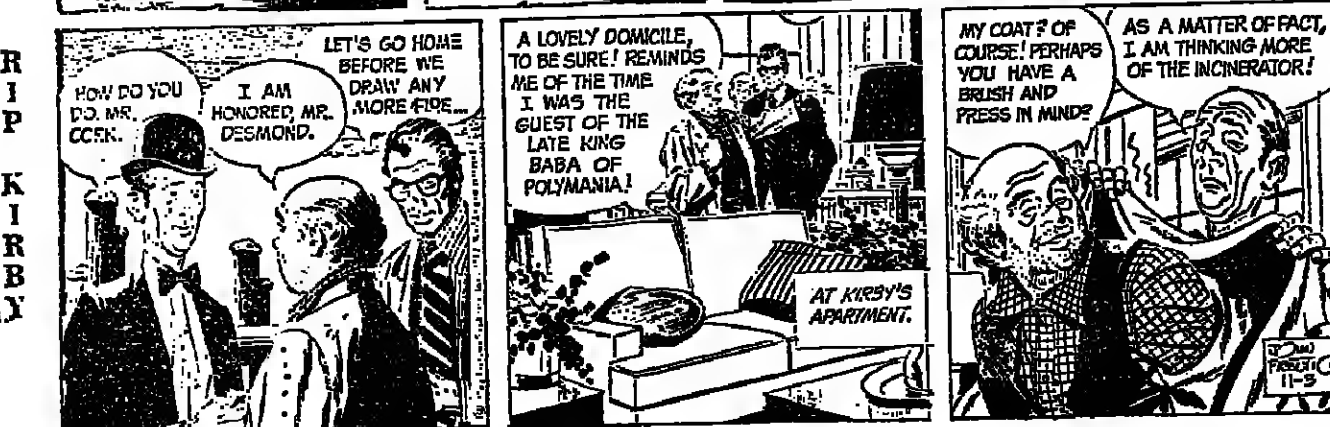
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

East opened one diamond, hoping his partner would bid a major suit. But South overcalled two clubs, giving North a problem.

Two clubs was no doubt a safe contract, but there seemed a chance to score more in a major so he ventured two hearts. This bid would normally require a six-card suit, but the solidity of North's hearts was sufficient compensation.

East should not doubt have passed, hoping to defend two hearts, or perhaps bid two spades. His actual double was unwise, since it suggested more strength than he had already shown by his opening bid.

South rebid the anemic club suit, and was probably nervous when West doubled with quiet confidence, but the nervousness and the confidence were both misplaced.

West led a spade, and South proceeded to wrap up nine tricks. He won the first trick with the spade jack and led a heart to dummy's ten. East won with the ace, searched in vain for a trump to lead and returned the diamond.

"Your trumps weren't strong enough to double," announced East severely to his dazed partner. "You should have had the eight."

NORTH		EAST (D)	
Q9842		K1063	
KQJ107		A432	
4		KQJ92	
WEST		SOUTH	
75		A3	
985		8	
1083		A765	
KQJ105		A98432	
North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:		East South West North	
1 2 3 4		Pass 2 2	
Dbl. 3 4		Dbl. Pass	
Pass Pass		West led the spade seven.	

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SHOP	FIT	UP	PISA
EARL	ANTONE	ADAM	
ELIA	RELIC	CLAP	
PLAY	FOR	SUCKER	
WILES	LAKES		
CAMPUS	PLATOON		
OMITS	BOOTS	TAIL	
WILLO	BE	PLAYS	
ATE	MOTEL	BERTA	
SYSTOLIC	PLAYON		
ODD	SOAP		
MAKING	PLAY	FOR	
JANE	ERROL	ETIRE	
THOM	STINCE	ALIAS	
MENS	STOKE	RIENT	

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAMEF

GREBA

LAMORN

RUMMUR

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: BASSO VOUGH DIVIDE MELODY
Answer: "Dropped" by a nosy person - "EYES" (overdropped)

BOOKS

SOUTH AFRICA: Civilizations in Conflict

By Jim Hoagland. Houghton Mifflin. 428 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Ezekiel Mphahlele

THE South African situation screams for moral censure and confrontation. It must be a notoriously deaf or indifferent ear that fails to hear the cries of African widows whose husbands have fallen by the white man's gun and club; of mothers whose sons have been shanghaied to white farms; of women whose husbands are in jail for no crime other than that they raised their voices against injustice; of children whose mothers are in jail. Which reminds one: There has never been an urban riot in South Africa comparable to black riots in this country, one in which whites have ever lost anything materially or have been killed.

Jim Hoagland's book on South Africa is first-class reporting, a book all Americans should read. Often too level-headed for a passionately committed reader, Hoagland exasperates because he does not gloss over the fact that tyranny means to stay, and on its own humiliating terms. He dares to speculate on the possibility of living with tyranny rather than destroying it. As Hoagland himself says, his is a largely descriptive book, depending "more on detail and incident to explain South Africa than upon immutable truths." The facts, the events, the ideas he recounts are theoretically damaging enough to the crooked ethics of apartheid. Still, the most objective, level-headed observer cannot but betray every so often his own moral judgment. Understatement and irony do the trick here.

Hoagland vividly and sensitively records the attitudes and pronouncements that fragment a society and which the white man would like to think ultimately represent different, irreconcilable ways of life: ways that justify apartheid. Unfortunately the book's subtitle, "Civilizations in Conflict," seems to confirm this position. Is there really a conflict? Is it not a fabrication in the white man's tribal mind that we cannot form one, integrated South Africa? South African whites have become less and less European over the last three centuries and yet they do not share African culture. What is their civilization?

Again, one wonders what Hoagland means when he asserts that the whites "began to arrive when African settlement of the region was still in a state of flux, and indigenous patterns of social organization were just coming into being." He accepts the authority of Monica Wilson and Leonard Thompson in "The Oxford History of South Africa" where they present "a convincing

case" that Bantu-speaking tribes were probably in the region at least as early as the 11th century. How does he reconcile this with the belief that six centuries is the social organization of Africans in what is now the C Province was still in a state of flux? Strange, too, when he considers that in the trail hand them were the Shona and Zulus.

The author is aware that Boers arrested the African emergence into nationhood, the blacks have never abandoned the idea of being a nation, this will yet, in my mind, an account of itself in the struggle for freedom. One of the most frightening prospects is the ultimate acceptance of independence of the F. T. Boers, the primitive joys of tribalism the Boer himself cherished over the years as a compensation for his isolation, deal with a progressive changing world out there.

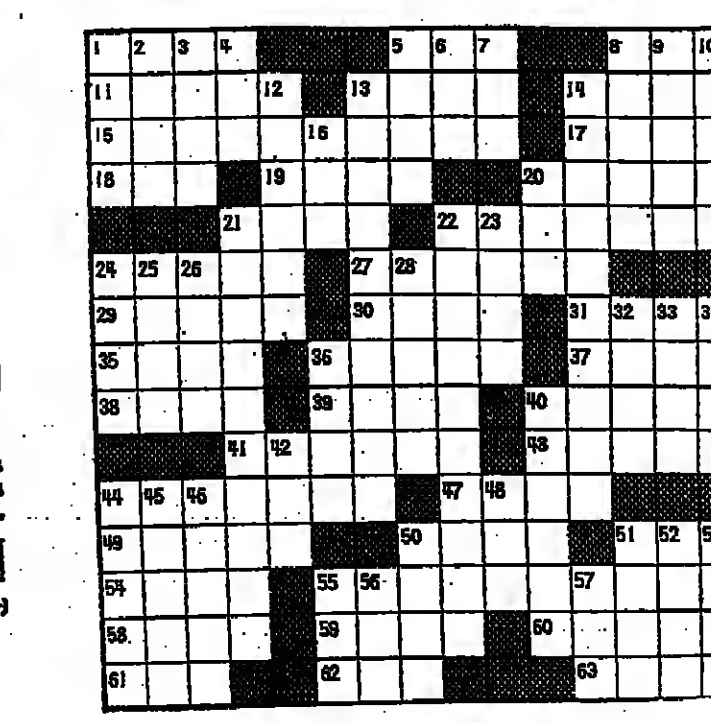
Hoagland has probed and quired and listened intently, most as if, one gets only a hint about this, he was engaged in an odyssey into himself, a quest to understand himself eventually his own fellow at through the South African experience. What strikes me is the picture he paints of the F. T. Boers, the primitive joys of tribalism the Boer himself cherished over the years as a compensation for his isolation, deal with a progressive changing world out there.

Mr. Mphahlele, a South African, wrote this review for the Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

- ACROSS
- 1 State of the Salt Flats
 - 5 Sawback
 - 8 Navy police: Abbr.
 - 11 Vikings, e.g.
 - 13 Girl's name
 - 14 Town map
 - 15 With 22 Across, advice of sorts
 - 17 Newspaper section
 - 18 Miss
 - 19 Bucks
 - 20 Paris transit
 - 21 Support
 - 22 See 15 Across
 - 24 Rounded projections
 - 27 Monkey or paint
 - 28 Mince
 - 30 Bridge expert: Sidney
 - 31 Foray
 - 35 No. 1 of a trio
 - 36 Soft touch
 - 37 No. 2 of a trio
 - 38 Tight and wide men
 - 39 Entrance
 - 40 Auto or chair
 - 41 Profession
 - 43 Kind of ageot
 - 44 Irritations for drivers
 - 47 Saint Jean and de la Cité
 - 49 Utah and family
 - 50 Allied by nature
 - 51 Clock number
 - 54 French river
 - 55 Petticoat décor
 - 58 Uncles to nifties
 - 59 Angers
 - 60 Figure in 1921 trial
 - 61 Poetic word
 - 62 "about time"
 - 63 Fibber
 - 13 Tamiami Trail area
 - 14 Canners
 - 16 Chemical suffix
 - 20 My: Fr.
 - 21 Kind of peep-holes
 - 22 Big successes
 - 23 Vague
 - 24 Fifteen
 - 25 Kiln
 - 26 Influence
 - 28 Fasten again
 - 32 "memoire"
 - 33 Lupino and others
 - 34 Noises
 - 36 Catherine
 - 40 Lays out
 - 42 Out of, in Berlin
 - 44 Table
 - 45 Weird
 - 46 Caruso, for one
 - 48 Goller's concert
 - 50 Some serves
 - 51 No. 3 of a trio
 - 52 Quechuan
 - 53 Stravinsky
 - 55 Fifty-two for Cicero
 - 56 Skill
 - 57 Dame



National League Cy Young Award Carlton Unanimous Choice

YORK, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Steve Carlton, winner of the last-place Philadelphia Phillies, was unanimous choice today for the 1972 Cy Young award by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

Carlton, who led the National League in starts (41), wins (30), innings pitched (346), strikeouts (203), earned-run average (.198), and who led both leagues in victories, became the first man to be awarded pitching for a last-place club.

"Great feeling," Carlton said from his home in Philadelphia. "I feel that I'm in a sort of class and that has to give you a great feeling."

Carlton, who was traded after a contract dispute from the St. Louis Cardinals to Philadelphia for Rick Wise, credited positive thinking and the fact that he pitched more frequently as the main reasons for his success.

"I think a lot more positive now," said Carlton, who declared in September that he thought he was the best pitcher in the majors. "Now I know when I go out there I'm going to win."

"But the big thing is having the opportunity to pitch every fourth day," Carlton added. "I needed the work and it made me more consistent." He called his trade to the Phillies "a blessing in disguise," saying the fans in Philadelphia "treated me wonderfully. It was really great to go out there and play when the stands are full. I think it inspired me more."

Bliss Is Second

Carlton's nearest rival for the Cy Young honor was Steve Niekro of the Pittsburgh Pirates, who had 33 wins. Niekro was followed in the voting by Chicago's Ferguson Jenkins, Montreal's Dave Marshall, Cincinnati's Gary Nolan and Clay Carroll, New York's Tom Seaver, Los Angeles' Don Sutton, St. Louis' Gibson and Chicago's Milt Pappas.

Among Carlton's other achievements this year was a 15-game winning streak and the fact that he lost only 10 games for the light-hitting Phillies, who managed a meager 16 runs for him in all his losses.

Carlton's victories represented 46 percent of Philadelphia's 59 triumphs this season.



Steve Carlton

Mets' Farm Director Herzog Named Manager of Rangers

ARLINGTON, Texas, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Whitney Herzog, farm director of the New York Mets, today was named manager of the Texas Rangers, major-league baseball's biggest losers last season.

Herzog succeeds Ted Williams, who resigned as the Rangers manager after his team finished last in the American League. It was the only major-league club to lose 100 games.

Bob Short, owner of the Rangers, announced Herzog's appointment at a news conference at Arlington Stadium, home of the Rangers, who moved to Texas last season from Washington.

Herzog has been director of player development with the New York Mets for the past six years. He played with five teams in the majors during his career—the New York Yankees, Baltimore, Detroit, Washington and Kansas City.

Herzog, 40, was signed to a two-year contract. His salary was not disclosed.

Herzog's best season as a player in the big leagues was with Kansas City in 1959. The outfielder-

first baseman hit .233 in only 123 at-bats that year. Two years later in Baltimore, he hit .291 in 333 at-bats.

College, Pro Grid Lines

COLLEGE	Underdog
12-12	Army
12-12	Syracuse
12-12	Yale
12-12	Stanford
12-12	Georgia
12-12	Alabama
12-12	Florida
12-12	Ohio State
12-12	Michigan
12-12	Wisconsin
12-12	Nebraska
12-12	Illinois
12-12	Northwestern
12-12	Minnesota
12-12	Indiana
12-12	Ohio State
12-12	Michigan
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